ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية للصف
الاول متوسط اعداد الاستاذ
نور التركي مدرس اللغة
الانكليزية في ثانوية المتميزين
واحد اساتذة مكتبة الطابعي
الرفع والترتيب الفني: علاوي مطشر

وكالة (IRAQ_EDU) التربويه

New 2016-2017

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ملزمة اللغة الانكليزية

للصف الأول المتوسط

تشتمل على

- قائمة الافعال الشاذة
- قائمة الكلمات المهمة في كل يونت
- شرح مفصل للكتاب
- ترجمة قطع الكتاب
- اسئلة واجوبة على قطع الكتاب
- حلول تمارين الكتاب
- كيفية الاجابة على القطع الخارجية

إعداد الأستاذ

نور حيدر التركي

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unit one

الكلمات المهمة في

Unit One

- Holiday: عطلة
- go: يذهب
- swimming: سباحة
- every day: كل يوم
- stay: يبقى
- stayed: بقى
- home: بيت
- time: وقت
- shopping: تسوق
- learn: يتعلم
- cook: يطبخ
- got up: يستيقظ
- late: تأخير
- camping: تخييم
- saw: شاهد
- see: يشاهد
- friend: صديق
- museum: متحف
- read: يقرا
- book: كتاب
- zoo: حديقة حيوانات
- went: ذهب
- fishing: صيد
- make, made: يعمل, يصنع
- birth place: مسقط رأس
- monument: تمثال
- world: كون
- flamingo: طائر مائي

clothes: ملابس
football: كرة القدم
match: مباراة
listen: يسمع
music: موسيقى
by (the river): بجانبه نهر
village: قرية

Richard: ريچارد
amazing: مدهش
boring: ممل
exciting: متحمس
fantastic: رائع
great: عظيم
huge: ضخم
ancient: قديم
new: جديد
citadel: قلعة
marsh: هور
ziggurat: الزقورة
bright: مشرق
scrapbook: البوم صور
Ur: مدينة أور
Sumerian: سومري
beautiful: جميل
terrible: شنيع
lovely: محب

- heron: طائر حزين
- pelican: طائر البجع
- civilization: حضارة
- temple:معبد
- wonderful: رائع
- interested: يهتم
- look: ينظر
- cut: يقطع
- drive: يسوق
- help: يساعد
- sit: يجلس
- hear: يسمع
- fell: يشعر
- eat: يأكل
- throw: يرمي
- knock: يطرق
- shout: يصرخ
- come: يأتي
- horrible: مخيف
- delicious: لذيذ
- flowers: أزهار
- round: حول
- love: حب
- colours: الألوان
- always: دائما
- rest: راحة
- after: بعد
- lunch: غداء
- afternoon: بعد الظهر
- often: غالبا
- watch: يشاهد

spare time: وقت فراغ
countries: دول
pictures: صور
stamps: طوابع
keep: يحفظ

try: يحاول
birds: طيور
pilot: طيار
planes: طائرات
flying: طيران
guess: أحزر
collect: اجمع
want: يريد
take: يأخذ
animals: حيوانات
play: يلعب
T.V: تلفزيون
know: يعرف
enjoy: يستمتع
stick: يلصق
glue: صمغ
ribbon: شريط
cardboard: ورق مقوى
back: رجوع
Australia: استراليا
barbecue: حفل شواء
around: حول

Wednesday: أربعاء
bill: منقار

- hour: ساعة
- sometimes: أحيانا
- never: أبدا
- usually: عادة
- pray: يصلي
- prayer: صلاة
- grandparent: جدي
- yellow: اصفر
- ruins: متاحف
- see shells: محارة البحر
- sea shore: شاطئ بحر
- tongue twister: جملة صعبة النطق
- sheets: صحائف
- string: خيط
- cover: غلاف
- punch: مثقبة
- holes: ثقوب

alone: وحيد
billed stork: لقلق منقاري
feathers: ريش
binoculars: منظار ثنائي العدسة
patterns: نماذج
white heron: طائر حزين ابيض
wings: أجنحة

lens: عدسة عين
beak: منقار

Lesson -1-
Student Book (S.B)

The holidays

* what do you think Faisal, Muna and Huda did in the holidays?

Ahmed: Did you go away in the holidays?
Faisal: Yes, I went to a village by the river.
Ahmed: What did you do there?
Faisal: Oh, I went swimming every day. And I went fishing. It was great!
Rasha: Did you go away in the holidays?
Huda: No, Muna and I stayed at home.
Rasha: What did you do all the time?
Huda: Oh, lots of things, I saw my friends every day. And I made some clothes.
Rasha: And What did you do Muna?
Muna: Not very much, I got up late every day. And I read lots of books.Oh, and I learn to cook.

العطل

احمد: هل ذهبت في العطلة؟
فيصل: نعم ذهبت الى قرية قرب النهر.
احمد: ماذا فعلت هناك؟
فيصل: او، ذهبت للسباحة كل يوم. واني ذهبت للصيد، كان عظيم.
رشا: هل ذهبت في العطل؟
هدى: لا، منى وانا بقينا في البيت.
رشا: ماذا فعلت طول الوقت؟
هدى: او، اشياء كثيرة اني شاهدت اصدقائي كل يوم. واني خيطت بعض الملابس.
رشا: وماذا فعلت منى؟
منى: ليس كثير، استيقظ متاخرة كل يوم. اني قرات الكثير من الكتب.

B):- Did you or your partner do anything else? write notes here.

you	your partner
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C):- Write a paragraph about your holidays in your copybook

Writing tip 1

make your writing better. Read and check these things:

- spelling.
- wrong words.
- punctuation.
- missing words.

Then write your paragraph again correctly in your best handwriting .

Lesson -2-

S.B.

Richard in Iraq

I went to Iraq with my family in the holidays. I took lots of photos and I've put some in my scrapbook. We arrived in Baghdad at night, so we just went to bed in our hotel. Next day, we toured the city. In the afternoon, there was a football match at Al-Shaab Stadium. My father, my sisters and I really enjoyed the game. The players were fantastic! My mother didn't like it so much! After a few days in Baghdad, we took a coach down to the historical site of Ur. A long time ago, this was the capital of the ancient Sumerian people. It's famous as the birthplace of Prophet Abraham (PBUH). The Ziggurat is huge! It's about 21 metres high. No wonder It's one of the most famous monuments in the world! On Wednesday, we took a car across to the marshes. The boat trip was quite exciting. My mother told us to sit still but it was hard to! We saw birds we'd never seen before-flamingos and herons and pelicans. The next day, we travelled to Erbil. It was a long journey and my sisters were fed up. On Friday morning we looked around the markets. Then I was fed up! Shopping is so boring! I liked the Citadel, though. The yellow stone is so bright in the sun shine. It is very high up, and the view is amazing. For our last trip we went to Hatra. We stayed at a hotel in the middle of the ruins. Hatra used to be a great city. It was a very important place in many civilizations. The old temples are still beautiful. I'll never forget Hatra, or the other wonderful places we visited.

ريچارد في العراق

ذهبت إلى العراق مع عائلتي في العطلة. لقد التقطت الكثير من الصور ووضعت بعضها في البوم صوري. وصلنا بغداد مساءا, لذلك ذهبنا مباشرة إلى الأسرة في فندقنا. في اليوم التالي, تجولنا في المدينة وبعد الظهر, كانت هناك مباراة كرة القدم في ملعب الشعب. والدي وأخواتي واني

استمتعنا فعلا باللعبة. كان اللاعبون رائعون! لا تحب والدتي اللعبة كثيرا! بعد عدة أيام في بغداد, استقلينا حافلة إلى موقع مدينة أور التاريخية. وهي مدينة قديمة جدا, لقد كانت عاصمة السومريين القدماء, إنها مشهورة كمكان يعتبر مسقط رأس النبي إبراهيم (ع). إن زقورة أور عالية يبلغ ارتفاعها 21مترا. لاعجب انها واحدة من أكثر الآثار شهرة بالعالم! استقلينا يوم الأربعاء سيارة الى الاهوار. كانت رحلة الزورق مثيرة تماما. اخبرتنا والدتي ان نبقى جالسين ولكن كان ذلك صعب علينا! شاهدت طيورا لم نشاهدها من قبل - طيور الفلامينكو ومالك الحزين والبجع. سافرنا في الايام التالية الى اربيل. كانت رحلة طويلة وقد سئمت اخواتي من الطريق. في صباح يوم الجمعة تجولنا في الاسواق. ثم سئمت منها! ان التسوق ممل جدا! مع ذلك, لقد اعجبتني القلعة. الحجر الاصفر براق جدا عند شروق الشمس. انها عالية جدا, والمنظر مذهل. في نهاية الرحلة ذهبنا الى مدينة الحضر. لقد مكثنا في فندق يقع في وسط الأثار. لقد كانت مدينة الحضر مدينة عظيمة. لقد كانت مدينة مهمة للعديد من الحضارات. المعابد القديمة لا تزال جميلة. سوف لن أنسى مدينة الحضر, أو بقية الأماكن الجميلة التي زرتها.

Lesson 2

Activity Book

A):- Listen to Richard talking about his photos again. Write one word he uses to describe each thing.

1. Football in Iraq are fantastic.
2. Ur huge.
3. The marshes in the south of Iraq exciting.
4. The markets, boring.
5. The Citadel in Erbil amazing.
6. Hatra great.

B):- Listen again. This time, note down any facts you here.

1. When did they arrive in Baghdad? متى هم وصلوا الى بغداد
   - at night. مساءا
2. Who was born in Ur? من هو ولد في مدينة اور؟
   - the prophet Abraham. النبي ابراهيم
3. How high is the ziggurat? كم يبلغ ارتفاع الزقورة؟
   - 21 metres high. ارتفاعها 21 متر
4. Which birds did they see? اي الطيور هم شاهدوا؟
   - flamingo, herons, pelicans. مالك الحزين وطائر البجع وطائر الفلامنكو
5. What color is the citadel? ما هو لون القلعة؟
   - yellow. اصفر
6. Where was the hotel in Hatra? اين كان الفندق في مدينة الحضر؟
   - on the middle of the ruins. في وسط المتاحف

C):- What do these words mean?

1) ancient old. قديم
2) citadel castle. قلعة
3) marsh small lack. هور
4) ziggurat temple. زقورة
5) bright shine. مشرق

Lesson 3

A.B.

A):- complete the table:

Infinitive	Past tense	Infinitive	Past tense
Listen يسمع	Listened	Take ياخذ	Took
Learn يتعلم	Learned	Get up ينهض	Got up
Stay يبقى	Stayed	Am, is يكون	Was
See يشاهد	Saw	Do يعمل	Did
Make يصنع	Made	Have يملك	Had
Go يذهب	Went	Put يضع	Put
Read يقرا	Read		

B):- Can you find 13 past tense forms hidden in this puzzle?

G	L	O	O	K	E	D	E	R	Y
T	C	U	T	M	S	R	A	N	D
I	S	D	R	O	V	E	D	U	R
H	O	H	E	L	P	E	D	M	O
S	A	T	V	H	E	A	R	D	U
F	A	F	E	L	L	T	Z	K	H
P	A	T	E	P	T	H	R	E	W
T	K	N	O	C	K	E	D	Q	U
O	V	S	H	O	U	T	E	D	E
Z	S	C	A	M	E	R	L	N	M

- looked. نظر
- cut, ran. قطع، ركض
- drove. ساق
- helped. ساعد
- sat, heard. جلس، سمع
- fell. سقط
- ate, threw. اكل، رمى
- knocked. طرق
- shouted. صرخ
- came. اتى

C):- Remember!

There are two ways of talking about the past:

- Richard went to Iraq in the holiday.
  → past simple tense
- When he was staying in Iraq, he went to a football match.
  → past continuous tense

Past simple: الماضي البسيط

- Affirmation: حالة المثبت

I, he, she, it, they, we, you + [فعل ماضي رئيسي] + [تكملة الجملة]

example:

I played football.

- Negation: حالة النفي

I, he, she, it, they, we, you +did not + [فعل مجرد] [تكملة الجملة]

example:

I didn't play football.

- Interrogative: الاستفهام

did + I, he, she, it, they, we, you + [فعل مجرد] [تكملة الجملة]

example:

Did I play football?

ملاحظة: الظروف التي تدل على الزمن الماضي:

(last week, last month, yesterday and ago).

Past continuous:-

- **Affirmative:** حالة المثبت
  he, I, she, it + **was** + verb +ing + تكملة الجملة
  example:
  I was playing football.

  they, we, you + **were** + verb+ ing + تكملة الجملة
  example:
  you were playing football.
- Negative: حالة النفي
  he, I, she, it + **was not** + verb +ing + تكملة الجملة
  example:
  I was not playing football.

  they, we, you + **were not** + verb +ing + تكملة الجملة
  example:
  you were not playing football.
- Interrogative: حالة السؤال
  was + he, I, she, it + verb + ing + تكملة الجملة
  example:
  Was I playing football?

  were + they, we, you + verb + ing + تكملة الجملة
  example:
  Were you playing football?

Read and complete this paragraph about Richard. use the verb in brackets in the past simple or past continuous tense:

When Richard was in Baghdad, he (want) wanted to buy a sweater. His father (ask) asked a man in the hotel where to go. The man (give) gave them the name of a shop. When they (walk) were walking along the street, they (forget) forgot the name of the shop. Then they (see) saw street market. A man (sell) was selling sweaters, T-shirt and trainer Richard (not like) didn't like any of sweaters, but he (buy) bought a pair of trainers and two T-shirts. His father (not buy) didn't buy anything.

D):- These words are called objectives. They describe how you feel or what you think about something. Say each word and underline the strongest part.

fantastic horrible delicious boring beautiful terrible lovely

Now use a suitable adjective in these sentences. You can use each word once only. Think before write.

- My brother cooked dinner last night and it was delicious.
- I saw a terrible accident on my way to school.
- The Arabian horse is a lovely animal.
- Jassim doesn't like football. He thinks it's boring.
- Huda saw a beautiful dress in a shop window. She wants to buy it.
- In some countries, young children have to work all day. I think that's horrible .
- A cheetah can run at more than 110 kilometres an hour. That's fantastic.

E):- Read and complete the sentences with the word in the box.

mine yours hers ours theirs

- Sameera lost her watch yesterday. I think this is hers.
- Bilal, I think this book is yours. you left it in my house yesterday.
- We took that ball to the beach. It's ours, but those boys think it's theirs.
- Halla doesn't have a radio, so I lent her mine.

Lesson 4

S.B.

Whose scrapbooks are these? Band 1.Listen and check your answers.

لمن هذه البوم الصور؟

Voice:

number 1 is Amna's

number 2 is Muna's

number 3 is Maysam's

number 4 is Rashid's

number 5 is Jassim's

number 6 is Adel's

presenter: Band 2. Listen and read.

Maysam: I'm Maysam. In my spare time, I like finding out about other countries. I have lots of pictures and stamps. I ask everyone to keep their stamps for me. Scrapbook 3 is mine.

Adel: I'm Adel. Some day, I want to go to Africa. Then I can take my own photos of the animals. For now, I have to look for pictures and cut them out. Scrapbook 6 is mine.

Rashid: I'm Rashid. I want to be a pilot. I'm very interested in planes and flying, so you can guess what I collect. Scrapbook 4 is mine.

Amna: I'm Amna. I enjoy collecting pictures of plants and flowers from around the world. I love the colours and shapes. Scrapbook 1 is mine.

Muna: I'm Muna. I'm interested in birds. In my spare time, I take photos. Then I try to find out the names of the birds. Scrapbooks 2 is mine.

Jassim: I'm Jassim. I play it. I watch it on television. I go to matches. So you know whose pictures I collect. Scrapbook 5 is mine.

A.B.

present simple: المضارع البسيط

❖ Affirmative: حالة المثبت

he, she, it + verb + (s, or es) + تكملة الجملة

example:

He plays football.

I, we, they, you + فعل + تكملة الجملة

example:

I play football.

❖ Negative: حالة النفي

he, she, it + does not + فعل مجرد + تكملة الجملة .

example:

He does not play football.

I, we, they, you + do not + فعل مجرد + تكملة الجملة .

example:

I do not play football.

❖ Question: حالة السؤال

does + he, she, it + فعل مجرد + تكملة الجملة.

example:

Does he play football?

do + I, we, they, you + فعل مجرد + تكملة الجملة.

Do I play football.

ملاحظة: استخدام ظروف المضارع البسيط:

{ always, usually, often, sometimes, never, everyday}

Lesson 5

S.B

How often? كم مرة

Listen and read what Nader is saying and complete the rule:

My father **always** has a rest after lunch.
I **usually** do my homework after lunch.
I **never** have a rest in the afternoon.
I **often** watch television for an hour.
Then my brother and I **sometimes** play a game.
Of course, Fridays are different.
We are **never** at home.
We **usually** go to Friday prayers.
We **always** go to our grandparents' house after.

A.B.

A):- Read and answer these questions. Circle write letter.

ضع دائرة حول الحرف الصحيح.

	Yes, always	Yes, usually	Yes, often	Yes, some times	Yes, never
Do you go camping at the weekend?	A	B	C	D	E
Do you go horse-riding at the weekend?	A	B	C	D	E
Do you go to mosque on Fridays?	A	B	C	D	E
Do you phone your friends in the evening?	A	B	C	D	E
Do you visit your friends at the weekend?	A	B	C	D	E
Do you write letters to your friends?	A	B	C	D	E
Do you watch English T.V. programs?	A	B	C	D	E
Do you listen to English radio programs?	A	B	C	D	E

B):- play a game. Try to guess what your partner does like this:

❖ You usually phone your friends at the weekend.

You always go to mosque on Fridays.

You sometimes write letters to your friends.

❖ No, sometimes.

No, always.

No, never.

Lesson 6

S.B.

Read and work out the conversation.

Rashid's scrapbook:- **البوم صور رشيد**

Adel: Hello, Rashid.

Rashid: Oh, hi Adel.

Adel: Do you want to come to the mall?

Rashid: No, thanks.

Adel: What are you doing?

Rashid: I'm putting some photographs in my scrapbook.

Adel: photographs of what?

Rashid: Historical sites in Iraq.

Adel: Where do you get the photographs?

Rashid: I visit different cities and take pictures of ruins.

Adel: Do you have many?

Rashid: I have lots of them.

Adel: but why ruins?

Rashid: I like them.

A.B.

Look at page 9 of your Student's book again. Answer these questions.

- Where does Adel want to go? Adel wants to go to the mall.
- What does Rashid want to go? Rashid wants to put photographs in his scrapbook.
- Where does he take the photos? He takes them in different cities.
- What does he take photos of? He takes photos of ruins / historical sites in Iraq.

Lesson 7

S.B.

Make your own scrapbook: اعمل البوم صورك الخاص

What you need

- Two pieces of cardboard or thick paper for the covers.
- Lots of sheets of paper of the same size.
- A punch to make holes.
- Some ribbon or string.
- Some glue.

ماذا تحتاج

- قطعتين من ورق المقوى او ورق سميك للاغلفة.
- كثير من صحف الورق من نفس حجم مثقب لعمل ثقوب.
- بعض اشرطة او خيوط.
- بعض الصمغ.

What you do?

1. Make holes with the punch in the two covers.
2. Make holes in the paper in the same place.
3. Put the paper between the two covers.
4. Put the string or ribbon through the holes.
5. Use glue to stick your pictures or photos into your scrapbook.

ماذا تعمل

1. اعمل ثقوب مع مثقبة في غلافين.
2. اعمل ثقوب في ورق في نفس المكان.
3. ضع ورق بين الغلافين.
4. ضع خيط او اشرطة خلال ثقوب.
5. استخدم صمغ للصق صورك في البوم صورك.

Lesson 8
S.B.

A letter from Australia
رسالة من استراليا

19 Harbor Street
Sydney,
Australia.

Dear Halla,

Are you back at school now? I went back last week after a wonderful holiday. I went camping with my family and then I stayed with my friend, Jane, for two weeks.

We had a great time. We often walked in the parks and took pictures. One day we went to the museum. Is there one in Baghdad? Sometimes we went to the cinema in the evenings, but we usually stayed in and watched videos or played games. Everyone liked fish, so, for dinner, we often had fish cooked on a barbecue. What is your favorite food?

In my spare time, I like collecting photographs countries around the world. I don't have any of Iraq. Can you send me some please?

What did you do in the holidays? And what do you do in your spare time? Please write and tell me everything.

Bye from now.

Karen.

عزيزتي حلا،

هل رجعت الى المدرسة الان؟ انا رجعت الاسبوع الماضي بعد قضاء عطلة رائعة. اني ذهبت في رحلة تخييم مع عائلتي وايضا اني بقيت مع صديقتي جان، لمدة اسبوعين.

نحن قضينا وقتا رائعا. نحن غالبا كنا نتمشى في الحدائق والتقطنا صورا. في احد الايام نحن ذهبنا الى المتحف. هل يوجد متحف في بغداد؟ في بعض الاوقات نحن ذهبنا الى السينما مساءا. لكننا عادة كنا لاتخرج كنا نشاهد افلاما او نلعب الالعاب. كل شخص احب السمك، لهذا، عند العشاء، نحن غالبا نتناول السمك في مادبة الشواء.

ما هو طعامك المفضل؟

في وقت فراغي. اني احب جمع صور لدول العالم. انا لاامك اي صورة عن العراق. هل يمكنك ارسال بعض الصور، رجاء؟

ماذا فعلت في العطلة؟ وماذا تفعلين في وقت فراغك؟ رجاء اكتبي وابلغيني كل شيء.

وداعا الان.

كارين.

Q.1):- Where does Karen come from? من اي بلد كارين؟

-- Sydney, Australia. سدني، استراليا

Q.2):- Who is Jane? من هي جان؟
-- Karen's friend. صديقة كارين
Q.3):- What does Karen like to eat? ماذا كارين تحب تاكل؟
-- Fish. سمك
Q.4):- What does she do in her spare time? ماذا تفعل في وقت الفراغ؟
-- She collect a photographs of countries around the world.
تجمع صور من دول حول العالم.

A.B.

A):- Karen asked six question in her latter. Try to write them. Don't look at your student book.

1. Back at school? Are you back at school now?
2. a museum? Is there a museum in Baghdad?
3. favourite food? What is your favourite food?
4. some photographs? Can you send me some photographs of Iraq?
5. in the holiday? What did you do in the holidays?
6. spare time? What do you do in your spare time?

C):- Write a letter to Karen. Use your copybook.
Paragraph 1- Thank Karen for her letter and tell her about your school.
Paragraph 2- Answer Karen questions 2 and 4 and tell her something about Iraq.
Paragraph 3- Tell her about your holidays.
- Tell her about your spare time and your favourite food.
Look back at writing tip 1 on page 4.

Lesson 9

S.B.

Round up
مراجعة

Now you can do these things

- Talk about holidays.

I went swimming every day.
Did you visit your friends?
Did you go on picnics?

I stayed at home.
Yes, I did.
No, I didn't.

- Talk about a spare time activity.

I enjoy collecting my stamps.
My sister likes finding out about other countries.
I'm interested in planes.

- Ask and talk about how often you do things.

How often do you help at home?
I always get up before eight o'clock.
I usually go to mosque on Fridays.
They often play football in the evenings.
I sometimes watch a video.
My father never drives fast.

- And you can....
  - make notes of things you hear.
  - read up to page 12 in this book.
  - understand a letter.
  - write a letter. You can correct it and make it better.
  - put together-twister your own work in a scrapbook. *She sells sea shells on the sea shore.*
    The shells she sells are sea shells, I'm sure.
  - Say a tongue-twister:

A.B.

A):- Fill in the missing letters in these words:

1. Lovely. محبب
2. delicious. لذيذ
3. Cerrible. شنيع
4. Fantastic. رائع
5. boring. ممل
6. horrible. مخيف

C):- Joining sentences with (and, but, or)

Examples:

استخدام and ربط فكرتين متشابهة، استخدام but ربط فكرتين مختلفة، استخدام or استخدام اختياري بين شيئين.

The burger was huge. It was delicious.

- The burger was huge **and** it was delicious.

Ahmed saw an American football match. He didn't like it.

- Ahmed saw an American football match, **but** he didn't like it.

You can have a sweater. You can have a trainers.

- You can have a sweater **or** trainers.

Which words are missing from the last sentence?

Now join the following sentences.

1. The cheetah is a beautiful animal and it is very fast .
2. I can play chess and netball, but I can't play volleyball.
3. Elephants live in Africa and India, but they don't live in Iraq.
4. Do you want fish or meat for dinner, or do you want both?
5. My friend went to London and Paris, but he didn't go to New York.

Lesson 10

S.B.

The bird watcher

Last Wednesday evening, my father asked, "What shall we do this weekend?". "Let's go to Shatt Al Arab, "I said . "You can see lots of birds there.

"Oh, Muna. You always want to look at birds", my brother Ahmed said. "It's boring". "No, It's a good pastime," my father said.

We went to Shatt Al Arab on Thursday evening. My father and mother stayed in the car and Ahmed and I walked along the beach. The water was full of birds. It was wonderful. There were hundreds of them. I took out my binoculars. I wanted to see them better.

"What can you see, Muna?" Ahmed asked. I could see lots of white herons and some small birds. Then I saw a strange bird. It was standing alone, eating a fish. It was bigger than the others. It had white feathers, but there were some black feathers on its wings. Its beak-birdwatchers say "bill" was yellow and its legs were red. "Ahmed quick! Take a photo of that big bird, "I said. Suddenly, as I was watching the bird, a boat came by and the bird flew off. I could see black and white patterns on its wings. What was it?

At home, I looked in my books and magazines about birds. There it was! "The yellow-billed stork. It lives in Africa. There are no records of it in the Arabian Gulf".
I felt very excited. It was the first yellow-billed stork in Iraq! And I had a photograph of it!

مراقب الطيور

مساء الأربعاء الماضي, سال والدي," ماذا ستفعل في عطلة نهاية الأسبوع؟" دعونا نذهب إلى شط العرب, أنا قلت, "انت تستطيع مشاهدة الكثير من الطيور هناك". "أوه منى. أنت دائما تريدين مشاهدة الطيور" قال أخي احمد, "إنها مملة". "كلا, إنها تسلية جيدة", قال والدي. نحن ذهبنا إلى شط العرب مساء يوم الخميس. والدي ووالدتي بقوا في السيارة وأنا واحمد مشينا على طول الشاطئ. كان الماء مليئا بالطيور. كانت جميلة. كان يوجد المئات منها.
اني أخرجت ناظوري
اني اريد اشاهد بشكل جيد. "ماذا انت تستطيع تشاهدي, منى". سال احمد. انا استطعت أشاهد الكثير من طائر مالك الحزين الأبيض وبعض الطيور الصغيرة. بعد ذلك اني شاهدت طائرا غريبا. كان واقفا وحيدا, يأكل سمكة. كان اكبر من الأخرين. كان له ريش ابيض, لكن كان هناك بعض الريش الأسود على جناحيه. منقاره- يسميه مراقبوا الطيور(bill) أيضا - كان اصغر وأرجله حمراء. قلت لأحمد, "احمد بسرعة! التقط صورة لذلك الطائر الكبير". فجاة, اني كنت أراقب الطائر,جاء زورق ثم طار الطائر. انا استطعت اشاهد نماذج سوداء وبيضاء على جناحيه. ماذا كانت؟
في البيت, انا نظرت في كتبي ومجلاتي حول الطيور. كان هناك! "اللقلق ذات المنقار الأصفر". انه يعيش في أفريقيا. لا توجد تسجيلات عنه في الخليج العربي". اني شعرت بسعادة جدا. لقد كان أول لقلق ذو منقار اصفر في العراق! وكان لدي صورة له!

Read and find out.

- Who is the birdwatcher? من هي مراقبة الطيور؟ اين تعيش.
- The birdwatcher is Muna and she lives in Iraq.

مراقبة الطيور هي منى وتعيش في العراق.

A.B.

Extra Activities:

A):- put these words in order to make correct sentences.

- Richard though the was football match boring.
  Richard though the football match was boring.
- Weekend friends you the do at your visit?
  Do you visit your friends at the weekend?

B):- Fill in this word tree.

1. You go there every Friday.
2. The past tense of go.
3. You can find very old things here.
4. You can write on this.
5. This animal is very fast.
6. Very, very nice.
7. You can ride on this animal.

m	O	s	G	u	e
		w	E	n	t
m	Us	e	U	m	
	P	a	P	e	r
ch	Ee	t	A	h	
L	Ov	e	L	y	
h	O	r	S	e	

sweater: سترة

D):- Write short answers to these questions.

1. What do you have to buy when you want to send a letter? A stamp.
2. Where can you find sea shells? On the beach or share.
3. Name two things that grow in a garden. Flowers, vegetables or trees.

E):- Listen to Sara talking about her holidays. Write notes.

1. What's Sara's friend's name? Sameera.
2. Where does she live? Abu Dhabi.
3. How old is she? 13.
4. Where did Sara's family take her?

(a) The museum.
(b) Hatra.
(c) Along the river.

G):- Read and answer the questions. Write short answers.

In the holidays, Ahmed and his family stayed in a hotel in New York. Ahmed's friend, Faisal, lives in New York with his family. Faisal is fifteen, two years older than Ahmed. One day, Ahmed took a taxi to Faisal's flat. He got there at half past two.

"What do you want to do?" asked Faisal. "Let's go to the cinema," said Ahmed. they went to the cinema, but they didn't stay long because the film was boring. they went for a walk in the park. It is a huge park called Central Park. the boys sat under a tree and talked.

"Who's with you in New York? Asked Faisal. "The whole family," Ahmed answered. "That's my father, my mother, my two sisters and my brother".

They talked about Iraq. Faisal said he liked New York, but he wanted to go back to Iraq. Then they took a taxi back to Ahmed's hotel. They said "Goodbye" and Faisal went home.

في العطل, احمد وعائلته بقوا في فندق في نيويورك, صديق احمد, فيصل, يعيش في نيويورك مع عائلته, يبلغ من العمر 15 سنة. وهو اكبرمن احمد سنتين. في احد الأيام اخذ احمد سيارة أجرة إلى شقة فيصل. هو وصل هناك الساعة الثانية والنصف.

"ماذا تريد أن تفعل" سال فيصل. "دعنا نذهب إلى السينما". قال احمد. هم ذهبوا إلى السينما, لكن هم لم يبقيا طويلا بسبب الفيلم كان مملا. هم ذهبوا ليتمشوا في الحديقة. إنها حديقة ضخمة تدعى "الحديقة المركزية". جلس الأولاد تحت الشجرة وتحدثا. "من معك في نيويورك"؟ سال فيصل. "كل عائلتي". أجاب احمد. "ذلك أبي, أمي, أختي الاثنتين وأخي". هم تحدثوا حول العراق. قال فيصل هو أحب نيويورك لكن هو يريد أن يعود إلى العراق. بعد ذلك اخذ سيارة أجرة عائدين إلى فندق احمد. هم قالوا وداعا وذهبا فيصل إلى البيت.

1. How old is Ahmed? Thirteen.
2. Does Faisal live in a flat or in a house? In a flat.
3. What time did Ahmed get to Faisal's home? Half past two.
4. Did the boys enjoy the film? No, it was boring.
5. What did they do in Central Park? Sat under a tree and talked.
6. How many children are there in Ahmed's family? Four.
7. Will Faisal always live in New York? No.
8. How did Ahmed get back to his hotel? He took a taxi.

H):- Read and complete the sentences with the words in the box.

mine hers theirs yours

1. My brothers want to play with my computer game, but they won' t let me play with theirs.
2. that pen isn't yours. I only lent it to you. It's mine and I need it.
3. I gave this book to Layla, so now its hers.

unit two

الكلمات المهمة في

Unit Two

1.January: كانون الثاني

2.February: شباط

3.March: آذار

4.April: نيسان

5.May: مايس

6.June: حزيران

7.July: تموز

8.August: آب

9.September: أيلول

10.October: تشرين الأول

11.November: تشرين الثاني

12.December: كانون الأول

fine: لطيف

fun: مرح

sun: شمس

worst: أسوا

clear: واضح

except: ماعدا

all the rest: كل ما تبقى

eleventh: حادي عشر

degree: درجة

forecast: نبؤه

temperature: درجة الحرارة

season: فصل

snow (v.): ثلج

windy: عاصف

spring: ربيع

warm: دافئ

weather: جو

summer: صيف

rain (v.): تمطر

autumn: خريف

sunny: مشمس

cloudy: غائم

winter: شتاء

cool: بارد

dry: جاف

month: شهر

نور التركي

fourteenth: رابع عشر

twelfth: ثاني عشر

fifteenth: خامس عشر

sixteenth: سادس عشر

seventeenth: سابع عشر

eighteenth: الثامن عشر

nineteenth: تاسع عشر

twentieth: عشرون

thirtieth: ثلاثون

thirteenth: ثالث عشر

calendar: تقويم

alone: وحيد

festival: مهرجان

Muslim: مسلم

fast (v.): يصوم

down: فجر

break: يكسر

relations: أقارب

dusk: غسق

a fast: صيام

rise sun: شروق الشمس

closed: مغلق

Allah: الله

Ramadan: شهر رمضان

pray: يصلي

take place: يحدث

poor: فقير

friendly: ودود

set sun: غروب الشمس

nobody: لا احد

skateboard: لوح تزلج

Christmas: أعياد الميلاد

explain: شرح

term: فصل دراسي

half-term: نصف فصل

semester: نصف السنة

New year's day: عيد رأس سنة جديد

Eidal-Fitr: عيد الفطر

for example: مثال ذلك

New year's Eve: عشية رأس سنة جديدة

midnight: منتصف الليل

Lesson 1

S.B.

The seasons of the year

فصول السنة

Listen and read. Then work out these words mean:

cold بارد snow ثلج warm دافئ rain تمطر sunny مشمس windy عاصف

0°

There are four seasons in England. They are called winter, spring, summer and autumn. In **winter**, it is always cold and it usually snows.

15°

In **spring**, it is often warm and it usually rains.

25°

In **summer**, it is usually sunny and it is sometimes hot.

10°

In **autumn**, it is cool and it is often windy.

Listen and read. Then answer the question below.

- What will the weather be like in London tomorrow?

London: Here is the weather forecast for tomorrow.

It will be cloudy with some rain in the morning. In the afternoon it will be dry and sunny. The temperature will be 18 degrees. It will be cooler in the evening.

A.B.

A):- Write these words in the correct places.

cool بارد hot حار warm دافئ

30° hot.

20° warm

10° cool

0° cold

B):- What's the weather like in each season? Write the weather words next to the seasons.

Cold بارد جدا cool بارد hot حار rains مطر snows تثلج sunny مشمس warm دافئ windy عاصف

winter cold, snows. summer hot, sunny.

spring warm, rains autumn cool, windy.

C):- Word-building. Complete this table.

Noun	Verb	Adjective
Snow ثلج	Snow تثلج	Snowy ثلجي
Rain مطر	Rain تمطر	Rainy ممطر
Wind ريح	---------	Windy عاصف

D):- make sentences like the first one.

1. It rained. It was a rainy day.
2. It snowed. It was a snowy day.
3. There was a wind. It was a windy day.

Lesson 2

A.B.

A):- Make a sentences about the weather in Iraq. Use words for each box.

It		always, usually		rains, cold, hot
It is	+	often, sometimes	+	snows, sunny
		never		windy, cloudy

C):- **Time phrases**

You can usually put phrases like these at the beginning or at the end of sentences.

Example:

Tomorrow morning *it will be sunny.*

It will be sunny **tomorrow morning**.

Now read the weather forecast on page14 of your Student's book again and answer these questions about the weather in London tomorrow.

- Will it be dry tomorrow morning?

No, tomorrow morning it will be cloudy with some rains.

- Will it rain tomorrow afternoon?

No, it will be dry and sunny tomorrow afternoon.

- Will it be warm tomorrow evening?

No, tomorrow evening will be cool.

- What will the temperature be tomorrow afternoon?

It will be 18 degrees tomorrow afternoon.

Lesson 3

S.B.

The months of the year

الأشهر السنة

Listen and read. Learn the poem. Which country is this? اي بلد هذا؟

January, February, the weather is cold, but in march and April, ice cream is sold. May is the month when we all have fun. We can swim and play out in the sun. In June, of course, It s very hot, July and August_ the worst of the lot. September and October, getting cooler again. November, December, here comes the rain.

البلد هو العراق.

Look at the table and answer the questions about England.

1. When does it snow? متى يكون جو ثلج؟
- It snows in January and February. في الشهر الاول والثاني.
2. When is it cloudy? متى يكون جو غائم؟
- It is cloudy in October. . في شهر العاشر
3. Which is the coldest month? اي شهر اكثر برودة؟
- January is the coldest month. في شهر الاول
4. Which is the hottest month? اي شهر اكثر حرارة؟
- July is the hottest month. في الشهر السابع
5. When is it windy? متى يكون الجو عاصف؟
- It's a windy in March and September. في شهر الثالث والتاسع

A.B.

I go to school on Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

نضع فارزة Commas here no commas here لا نضع فارزة

Look at page 15 of your student's book and answer these questions.

1. Which month had shortest name? May has the shortest name.

اي شهر اقصر اسم؟ شهر الخامس.

2. Which month has the longest name? September has the longest name.

اي شهر اطول اسم؟ شهر التاسع.

3. When does it rain in England? It rains in April, May, July, November and December.

متى يكون جو ممطر في انكلترا؟ 4، 5، 7، 11، 12.

4. When is it sunny? It is sunny in May, June, July and August.

متى يكون جو مشمس؟ 5، 6، 7، 8.

5. When does it rain in Iraq? In Iraq, it rains in November and December.

متى يكون جو مطر في العراق؟ 11، 12.

Lesson 4

A.B.

What's the date? ماهو التاريخ

Listen and read. Learn the rhyme.

Thirty days has September, April, June and November. All the rest have thirty-one, except February alone with only twenty eight days in clear and twenty nine in each leap year.

How many days are therein one year? كم عدد ايام في سنة واحدة؟

-365 days.

How many days are there in a leap year? كم عدد ايام في سنة كبيسة؟

-366 days.

Saying and writing dates.

We say: The first of July or July the first.

We write: 1st July or 1 July.

Read these aloud. Then say all the dates on the calendar.

first (1st) second (2) third (3rd) fourth (4th) fifth (5th)

sixth seventh eighth ninth tenth

eleventh twelfth thirteenth fourteenth fifteenth

sixteenth seventeenth eighteenth nineteenth twentieth

Twenty-first twenty-second twenty-third twenty-four twenty-five

twenty-sixth twenty-seventh twenty-eighth twenty-ninth thirtieth

thirty-first.

Ask and answer. اسأل واجب

1. When is your birthday? متى يكون عيد ميلادك؟

   -My birthday is the twenty-eighth of February.

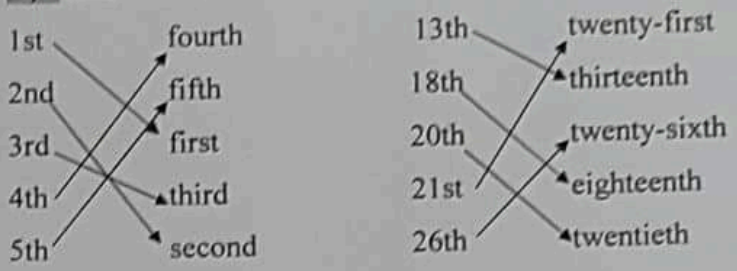
2. How old will you be on your next birthday? كم عمرك في عيد ميلادك القادم؟

   - I'll be thirteen.

Lesson 5

A.B.

A):- Draw lines from the numbers to the words.



Spelling:

five-fifth eight-eighth nine-ninth

twelve-twelfth twenty-twentieth four-fourth, forty-fortieth

B):- Read the rhyme on page 16 of your Student's Book and complete this table.

Month	Number of days	Month	Number of days
Jan.	31	Jul.	31
Feb.	28/29	Aug.	31
Mar.	31	Sep.	30
Apr.	30	Oct.	31
May	31	Nov.	30
Jun.	30	Dec.	31

C):- Listen and write the birthdays. Write numbers and short months first.

Example: 14 Dec. استمع واكتب تاريخ المواليد. اكتب ارقام واسماء الاشهر المختصرة.

1. Jack: 18th Mar. Jacks' birthday is the eighteenth of March.
2. Yassir: 21st Nov. Yassir's birthday is the twenty-first of November.
3. Sara: 22nd Jul. Sara's birthday is the twenty-second of July.
4. Simon: 6th Feb. Simon's birthday is the sixth of February.

5. Susan: 19th Apr. Susan's birthday is the nineteenth of April.
6. Ramzi: 9th Aug. Ramzi's birthday is the ninth of August.

D): Complete the sentences. Write words, not numbers.

1. On my next birthday, I'll be five.
2. On his next birthday, my father will be thirty-first.
3. On his/her next birthday, my brother/sister will be nine.

Lesson 6

S.B.

Different schools

One afternoon, Yassir was playing in the park. It was December and it was windy. Another boy was playing on a skateboard. He was playing alone. He was not from Iraq.

'Hello,' said Yassir, 'my name's Yassir. Where are you from?' The other boy was from England and his name was Simon. 'My father works in Basra,' he said. 'I'm on holiday here.'

'On holiday!' said Yassir. 'Don't you go to school?'

'Yes, said Simon, 'but we have holidays now.'

'holidays in December!' said Yassir. 'Simon explained. there are three terms in the school year in England_ the autumn term, the spring term and the summer term. The students have two weeks' holiday at Christmas and two weeks' holiday in spring. They also have six weeks' holiday in summer. The school year beings in September.

'And we have one week's holiday in the middle of each term. That's called a half-term holiday,' Simon added. 'what about you?'.

'We don't have terms. We have semesters, ' Yassir began. 'some of our holidays are at the same time every year. Iraqi Armed Forces Day, for example. But other holidays are at different times every year. 'Eid al-Fitr, for example.'

- 'What's Eid al-Fitr?' asked Simon.

في احد الأيام بعد الظهيرة, كان ياسر يلعب في الحديقة. كان ذلك في شهر كانون الثاني وكان يوم عاصف. كان هناك ولد أخر يلعب على لوح تزلج. هو كان يلعب لوحده, هو ليس من العراق."مرحبا" قال ياسر."اسمي ياسر. من أي بلد أنت؟ كان الولد الأخر من انكلترا واسمه سايمون. "يعمل أبي في البصرة" قال الولد "أنا هنا في عطلة"."أوه عطلة!" قال ياسر. "انت لا تذهب إلى المدرسة؟"."نعم ", قال سايمون, "لكن نحن في عطلة ألان". "العطلة في شهر كانون أول!" قال ياسر.

شرح سايمون. توجد ثلاث فصول في دراسية في السنة الدراسية في انكلترا- فصل الخريف, فصل الربيع وفصل الصيف. الطلاب لهم عطلة أسبوعان في أعياد الميلاد وأسبوعان عطلة في الربيع. ولهم أيضا ستة أسابيع عطلة في الصيف. تبدأ السنة الدراسية في شهر أيلول.

"ولدينا أسبوع عطلة في منتصف كل فصل دراسي. يدعى ذلك عطلة نصف الفصل". أضاف سايمون. "ماذا عنك؟".

"ليس لدينا نظام فصول, وإنما لدينا نصف السنة." بدا ياسر. "بعض عطلتنا تكون في نفس الوقت كل عام. عيد الجيش العراقي, مثلا. لكن بقية العطل تقع في أوقات مختلفة كل سنة. عيد الفطر, مثلا." "ما هو عيد الفطر" سأل سايمون.

Lesson 7

A.B.

A):- Read page17 of your Student's Book and answer these questions. Write short answers.

1. What season is it? winter
2. Who is Simon playing with? No body.
3. Who speaks first? Yassir.
4. Who is on holiday? Simon.
5. What are the three parts of the school year in England called? terms.
6. How many half-term holidays does Simon have in a year? Three.
7. How many week's holiday does Simon have every year? thirteen.

B):- Look at page 17 again. What kind of words begin with CAPITAL LETTERS? Where do you need to add commas?

عيد كتابة المقطع مع تصحيح الكلمات بالاضافة الفوارز التنقيط.

Now write this paragraph correctly?

my parents my sister amal and i sometimes go to london in winter. we leave iraq in december and stay in england for five weeks. we always come back for the iraqi armed forces day. that's in january. this year it was on wednesday, so we had a long weekend-wednesday thursday and friday.

My parents, my sister Amal and I sometimes go to London in winter. We leave Iraq in December and stay in England for five weeks. We always come back for the Iraqi Armed Forces Day. That's in January. This year it was on Wednesday, so we had a long weekend-Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.

C):- Read and complete this paragraph about the school year in Iraq.

The school year in Iraq begins in September. It is in two parts, called semesters. Between the semesters, we have two weeks' holiday. This holiday is usually in January. We also have other free days. some are on the same day every year Iraqi Armed Forces Day or others for example. Others are at different times, Eidal-Fitr or others for example. The longest holiday is in the summer. It is about twelve weeks long.

D):- Write the words in a box under the correct headings.

always autumn Christmas cloudy Eidal-Fitr February half-term January Armed Forces Day never March October often rain snow sometimes spring summer sunny usually weekend windy winter July

Holidays عطل	Months اشهر	Weather words كلمات الجو	Seasons االفصول	How often? كم مرة؟
Christmas عيد المسيح	February الثاني	Cloudy غائم	Autumn خريف	Always دائما
Eidal-Fitr	January	Rain	Spring	Never

عيد الفطر	الاول	مطر	الربيع	ابدا
half-term نصف فصل	July السابع	Snow ثلج	Summer صيف	Often غالبا
Armed Forces Day عيد الجيش	March الثالث	Sunny مشمس	Winter شتاء	Sometimes احيانا
Weekend نهاية اسبوع	October العاشر	Windy عاصف		Usually عادة

Lesson 8

S.B

festival مهرجان dawn فجر dusk مساء fast يصوم break out fast يتوقف عن الصيام

Eidal-Fitr

عيد الفطر

Simon: What's Eidal-Fitr?

Yassir: My father will tell you. Come and meet him. (footsteps) Dad, this is **Simon**. From England.

Father: How do you do?

Simon: How do you do?

Yassir: Simon wants to know about Eidal-Fitr, Dad.

Father: Ah-Eidal-Fitr. Well first of all, do you know about the holy month of Ramadan?

Simon: No, I'm afraid I don't.

Father: Ramadan is the name of a month when Muslims fast. We don't eat or drink anything in the daytime. We fast from when the sun rises until dusk when the sun sets. Even the restaurants are closed. No cafes nothing.

Simon: Isn't that difficult?

Father: No, not really. all Muslims are happy to do it because we are doing what Allah tells us to do. And it's good for us-it isn't a good idea to eat too much.

Simon: Don't you eat at all?

Father: Oh, yes. We eat when the sun goes down. But I remember once I was in England during Ramadan. And it was summer When the days are very long in England. We had to fast for a long time-from five o'clock in the morning unit half past nine at night. And it was very hot and sunny. That was a bit difficult.

Simon: Wow, yes! But, er, what's Eidal-Fitr?

Father: Oh, yes. Sorry. Eidal-Fitr is a festival at the end of Ramadan. it is when we can break our fast and eat and drink again in the daytime.

Simon: And what do you do? Do you have a party?

Father: No, not really. I'll start at the beginning of the day. First, we pray. Then we usually go out and give money or presents to poor people. We visit friends and our relatives. We say 'Eid Mubarak'

Simon: 'Eid Mubarak?

Father: Oh, ... 'happy Eid', I suppose in English. It's a very happy time.

Simon: Thank you for explaining. It was very interesting.

Father: Not at all.

A.B.

A):- Write a short answers to these questions. Then listen to the conversation again and correct or add to your notes.

1. What is Ramadan? A month when Muslims fast from dawn to dusk.
2. What is Eidal-Fitr? A festival.
3. When does it take place? End of Ramadan.
4. What do people do at Eidal-Fitr? Give money to poor, visit relations and friends, give presents.

B):-

Student A: Imagine you are English. Ask your friend to tell you about Eidal-Fitr.

Student B: Answer your friend.

speaking tip 1

When you are explaining something, you need to -----

- puts your ideas into the right order.
- use words that the listener can understand.
- speak clearly.
- answer any questions your listener asks.

Simon asked these questions:

Isn't that difficult?

Don't you eat at all?

What's Eidal-Fitr?

What does Eid Mubarak mean?

Student A: Did you understand your friends? Now you try. Can you say it better?

Student B: Think of different questions to ask your friend.

C):- Write to an English friend about Eidal-Fitr. Write two paragraphs.

Paragraph 1: Explain Eidal-Fitr.

Paragraph 2: Write about the last Eid. (what did you and your family do?)

Writing tip 2- make a plan

- Write a notes of your ideas.
- Number your notes in the best order.
- Then look back at writing tip 1.

Lesson 9

S.B.

Round up

مراجعة

Now you can do these things:

1. **Say what will happen in the future.**

Tomorrow morning it will be cold and windy.

It will be sunny in the afternoon.

The temperature will be 14 degrees.

I'll be fourteen on my next birthday.

I won't be at school tomorrow morning.

2. Say and write the date.

My birthday is twenty-first of April.

My friend's birthday is the fourth of December.

3. Talk about the seasons in England.

In winter it is always cold.

In spring it is usually rains.

In summer it is sometimes hot.

in autumn it is often windy.

4. And you can...

- talk and write about your school year.
- tell someone about festivals in Iraq.
- say a rhyme to remember the number of days in each month:

Thirty days has September, April, June and November.

all the rest.....

A.B.

A):- Find words that rhyme. Write them and look carefully at the spelling.

cool Jane June know May moon

pray rain school spring snow thing

cool- school know-snow Jane-rain May-pray

June-moon spring-thing

B):- Make correct sentences. Reorder the words.

- sometimes dinner my mother help I cook.

I sometimes help my mother cook dinner.

- often in rains January it.

It often rains in January.

- never for school late is Huda.

Huda is never late for school.

C):- Write the correct dates.

- Today is the tenth of October.
- Our teacher's birthday is the thirty-first of October.
- Next year, Eidal-Fitr will be on the twenty-fifth of October.

D):- Can you remember? Answer these questions.

1) In what season does it snow in England?

It snows in winter.

2) What's the weather like in autumn in England?

It is cool and windy.

3) What is the name of the first month of the year?

The name of the first month is January.

4) What are the winter months in England?

They are December, January and February.

5) How many days are there in April?

There are thirty days in April.

6) How long is the spring holiday in English schools?

It is two weeks.

E):- Listen to a weather forecast. Write notes about the weather tomorrow.

1. The date: 23rd February.
2. Morning: rain, windy, 8°.
3. Afternoon: sunny.
4. Afternoon temperature: 12°.
5. Evening: snow.
6. Night: cold.

F):- Read and complete each sentence with one word.

1. The last month of the year is December.
2. The hottest season of the year is summer.
3. The opposite of warm is cool.
4. In winter when it is cold, is often snows.
5. Summer comes after spring.

G):- Read the sentences and tick the correct words.

1. Eidal-Fitr always starts after Ramadan.
2. There are two terms in the school year in Iraq.
3. February is the shortest month.
4. Iraqi Armed Forces Day is 6th January.
5. Ramadan is sometimes in autumn.

Lesson 10

S.B.

New year's day in London

I'll never forget January the first. I was in London with my parents and older sister, Halla. We wanted to go on London Eye. That's a big wheel that takes you up in the air above London. It is 135 metres high and is next to the River Thames. People say that the view from the top is fantastic. You can see all over London and London is over 80 kilometres wide.

We went out after breakfast. It was cloudy and cold. There were not many people in the street because the evening before was New Year's Eve, the last day of the old year. On New Year's Eve, people there have a party. They visit friends or walk round the streets. At midnight, they hold hands and sing a special song. They go to bed late.

At the London Eye, we got into one of the cabins. As the door closed, it started to snow.

'Look, Halla! It's snowing,' I shouted. We started to go up and up. As we went higher and higher, the snow got thicker and thicker. 'when we reached the top, we could see nothing but snow. We could not see the ground. We could not see the famous view. Only snow. We were in a white cloud.

Are you frightened, Halla?' I asked. 'No,' she said. Are you ?' I said nothing. Mum and Dad said nothing. The wheel turned slowly and took us back to the ground. It was still snowing. It snowed all day. No, I'll never forget New Year's Day in London!

رأس سنة جديدة في لندن

اني سوف لن أنسى الأول من كانون الثاني. اني كنت في لندن مع والدي وأختي الكبيرة, حلا. نحن أردنا الذهاب إلى عين لندن. هناك دولاب هواء كبير يأخذك إلى الأعلى في السماء فوق لندن. ارتفاعه 135 متر وهو بجوار نهر التايمز. يقول الناس إن المنظر من الأعلى رائع. انت تستطيع تشاهد مدينة لندن كلها-والتي تمتد أكثر من 80كم. نحن ذهبنا خارج بعد الفطور كان الجو غائم وبارد. لم يكن الكثير من الناس في الشارع بسبب عشية السنة الجديدة لآخر يوم من السنة الماضية. في عشية السنة الجديدة, يقيم الناس هناك حفلة. هم يزورون الأصدقاء أو يتجولون في الشوارع. عند منتصف الليل, هم يمسكون أيديهم و يتغنون أغنية خاصة, هم يذهبون إلى النوم متأخرين.

في عين لندن,نحن صعدنا إلى إحدى كابينات (حجرة) الدولاب. وحالما أغلق الباب, بدا الجو يثلج, " انظري, حلا! الثلج ينزل". اني صرخت. نحن بدأنا بالصعود. حالما نحن ذهبنا إلى أعلى وأعلى, أصبح الثلج أكثر وأكثر سمكا. وعندما وصلنا إلى القمة, لم نكن نشاهد شيء سوى الثلج. لم نكن الأرض ولا المنظر المشهور. فقط الثلج. نحن كنا في سحابة بيضاء. " هل أنت خائفة, حلا" سألتها.

"كلا" قالت. "هل أنت خائف؟" لم اقل شيئا. أمي وأبي لم يقولا شيئا. استدار الدولاب ببطيء ليعيدنا إلى الأرض. والجو لا يزال مثلجا. لقد كان الجو مثلجا كل اليوم. كلا, اني سوف لن ننسى عيد رأس السنة الجديدة في لندن.

A.B.

A):- Which words go together?

moon warm snow	cold	season	holiday
25 degrees	half-term	sun	autumn

1. moon, sun.
2. snow, cold.

3. season, autumn.

4. half-term, holiday.

5. 25 degrees, warm.

B):- Write the missing words and fill in this word tree.

1. in England, it usually snows in winter.

2. At the end of Ramadan, we break our fast.

3. May is the fifth month.

4. My mother's sister is my aunt.

5. There are three terms in the school year in England.

6. The opposite of 'lend' is borrow.

7. The opposite of 'closed' is open.

8. The opposite of 'never' is always.

9. Spring comes after winter.

10. The opposite of 'wet' is dry.

				S	**N**	**O**	**W**	**S**	
B	R	E	A	K					
			M	A	Y				
	A	U	N	T					
			T	E	R	M	S		
				B	O	R	R	O	W
				O	P	E	N		
	A	L	W	A	Y	S			
		S	P	R	I	N	G		
				D	R	Y			

1. What season was it? Summer.
2. Why did they have to buy warm clothes? It was cold.
3. Which month will be sunny and hot? August.
4. How many different things did they do in London? four .
5. What is the Arabic word for 'sea'? بحر
6. How many different things did they do at the seaside? three.
7. What was the temperature on the hottest day? 32 degrees.
8. What month did they come back to Iraq? September.

نور حيدر التركي

unit three

الكلمات المهمة في

Unit Three

good = well behaved حسن السلوك

pocket money = مصرف جيب

lazy = كسول

clue = دليل

puzzle = لغز

found (p.p) = موجود

reached (p,p) = وصول

hang on = انتظر

here =هنا

goes = يذهب

farther = ابعد

set (n.) = مجموعة

bored (adj.) = ممل

left (p.p) = مغادرة

view = رأي

It's a pleasure = من دواعي سروري

forgotten (p.p) = انسي

purse = محفظة

melt = يذوب

ghost story = قصة اشباح

worried (adj.) = قلق

feel sick = يشعر بمرض

just (adv.) = توا

excited (adj.) = منفعل

robot = انسان الي

invention (n.) = اختراع

invent (n.) = يخترع

shed = منقيفة

mad = جنون

fox = ثعلب

seen = شاهد

heard = سمع

angrily = بغضب

politely = بأدب

slowly = ببطيء

sung = غناء

beautifully = جميل

loudly = عال

carefully = بعناية

quickly = سريع

easily = سهل

happily = سعادة

noisily = ضوضاء

sadly = حزن

quietly = هدوء

nicely = لطيف

lost = ضائع

never mind = لاباس

badly = سيء

worry (n. v.) = قلق

that's very nice / kind of you = ذلك لطيف جدا منك

bored = ممل

believe (v.) = يعتقد

dead (adj.) = ميت

sheep = خروف

field = حقل

shepherd = راعي

funny = مضحك

tell lie = يكذب

tell the truth = حقيقة

laugh to somebody = يضحك على شخص

once upon a time = كان ياما كان

wolf = ذئب

wolves = ذئاب

pleased (adj.) = مسرور

neck = رقبة

catch = يمسك

caught = يمسك

lose = يخسر

lost = خسر

نور حيدر التركي

Lesson 1

S.B.

Good Gwen and lazy Len

جوين جيد ولين كسول

Gwen: I've cooked the rice, Mummy, what next?

Mrs. Archer: Have you washed the vegetables?

Gwen: Yes, I have. And I've put them in a bowl.

Mrs. Archer: Thank you, Gwen.

Gwen: And, I've cooked the chicken.

Mrs. Archer: Thank you Gwen you are very good girl. Here's your pocket money. You can go to the shops.

Gwen: Thank you, Mummy.

-What can Gwen do? Why?

Mr. Archer: Have you watered the garden, Len?

Len: No, I haven't. Sorry.

Mr. Archer: have you tidied your room?

Len: No, I haven't.

Mr. Archer: Have you washed the car?

Len: No, I haven't.

Mr. Archer: You are a lazy boy, Len. You haven't helped today. So, no television.

Len: Dad! I haven't watched television all week!

Lesson 2

A.B.

A):- Write sentences. Use the verbs in the box.

-What have these people done?

wash يغسل	finish انتهاء عمل	paint يرسم	climb يتسلق

1. He has climbed a mountain.
2. She has finished her dinner.
3. She has painted a picture.
4. He has washed the/ a car.

Grammar

الاصوات

(ed, d) في نهاية الفعل يكون في ثلاث حالات:

اولا: (t) يلفظ اذا جاء بعد اصوات :

/ p, k, f, θ, s, ʃ, ʧ/

Example:

washed, talked, finished, cooked.

ثانيا: يلفظ(id) بعد صوتين هما (t, d)

Example:

painted, decided.

ثالثا: يلفظ (d) بعد الأصوات الصحيحة الغير موجودة في الفقرتين الأولى والثانية.

Example:

watered.

C):- Say these word aloud and write them next to the correct sound.

/t/ washed, talked, finished, cooked.

/id/ painted.

/d/ watered.

Lesson 3

S.B.

I've finished my work

لقد انتهيت من عملي

Sing a song: غني أغنية

I've cleaned the window and washed the floor.

I've swept the path and painted the door.

Is there anything else you want me to do?

I've finished my work and want something new.

I've tidied my garden and watered the plants.

I've talked to my uncles and talked to my aunts.

Is there anything else you want me to do?

I've finished my work and want something new.

Grammar:

Present Perfect:

1. **Affirmative: حالة المثبت**

He, she, it + has + P.P التصريف الثالث للفعل + تكملة الجملة

Example:

He has played football.

We, they, you, I + have + P.P التصريف الثالث للفعل + تكملة الجملة

Example:

I have played football.

2. **Negative: حالة النفي**

He, she, it + has not + P.P التصريف الثالث للفعل + تكملة الجملة

Example:

He has not played football.

We, they, you, I + have not + P.P التصريف الثالث للفعل + تكملة الجملة

I have not played football.

3. Question: حالة السؤال

Has + He, she, it + P.P التصريف الثالث للفعل + تكملة الجملة?

Example:

Has he played football?

Have + I, we, you, they + P.P التصريف الثالث للفعل + تكملة الجملة?

Example:

Have I played football?

ملاحظة: استخدام الظروف في المضارع التام:

1.ever. 2. yet. 3. never. 4. already. 5. just. 6. for.

A.B.

Complete this table.

Regular verb

Infinitive المصدر	**Past tense الماضي**	**Past participle التصريف الثالث**
1. cook	Cooked	Cooked
2. clean	cleaned	Cleaned
3. paint	Painted	Painted
4. talk	Talked	Talked
5. mix	Mixed	Mixed

Irregular verbs

6. see	Saw	Seen
7.Hear	**Heard**	**Heard**
8. give	**Gave**	**Given**
9. do	**Did**	**Done**
10. forget	**Forgot**	**Forgotten**
11. go	**Went**	**Gone**
12. eat	**Ate**	**Eaten**
13. drink	**Drank**	**Drunk**
14. buy	**Bought**	**Bought**

Lesson 4

A.B.

A):- Listen to different people talking. Write one more word in each set.

1. bowl, glasses, cups.
2. clue, puzzle, answer.

3. father, higher, metres/ top.
4. brush, paint, colour/ gate
5. purse, bag, money/ pocket.
6. game, difficult, play/ computer.

B):- Listen again and write notes.

The people in the pictures have all done something. What is it?

1. The two ladies have done the washing-up.
2. Malek and Kamel have finished a puzzle.
3. Jim Allan has climbed a mountain.
4. The two men have painted a gate.
5. Iman has left her money at home.
6. The two girls have played a computer game.

C):- Listen again and try to work out the meaning of these word or phrases.

It's a pleasure. hang on! higher better melt
switch of the computer.

D):- Now use your answers in Exercise B to write sentences.

1. The two Ladies have done the washing -up.
2. Malek and Kamel have a finished a puzzle.
3. Jim Allan has climbed a mountain.
4. The two men have painted a gate.
5. Iman has left her money at home.
6. The two girls have played a computer game.

Lesson 5

S.B.

What's the matter?

مالامر

Presenter: Band 1. Listen and check your answers.

A3, b2, c5; d8; e7; f1; g6; h4.

Presenter: Band 2. Now listen to the conversations.

Woman: What's the matter, Yassir?

Yassir: I fell sick. I've eaten too much chocolate.

Father: What's wrong, Jassim? Why are you angry?

Jassim: Ahmed has gone to the beach without me.
Teacher: Tamara, why are you upset?
Tamara: I've forgotten my English books.
Mother: Why are you happy, Muna?
Muna: Daddy has given me a present.
Mother: What is it, Zeena? Why are you so excited?
Zeena: Dad phoned. He is bought me a new computer.
Mother: Salman, what's the matter? Why are you frightened?
Salman: I've just read a ghost story.
Mother: Noora, what's the matter? Why are you sad?
Noora: Somebody has drunk all the lemonade.
Hamad: What's the matter, Jack? Why are you worried?
Jack: Somebody has taken my elephant.

A):- Look at page 23 of your Student's Book. Find the verbs and complete the table.

Verb	Past participle	Verb	Past participle
Go	**Gone**	**Buy**	**Bought**
Eat	**Eaten**	**Read**	**Read**
Drink	**Drunk**	**Forget**	**forgotten**
Take	**Taken**	**Give**	**Given**

B):- Now complete these questions and answers about the people on page 23.

1. Has Ahmed gone to the park?
- No, he hasn't. He has gone to the beach.
2. Has Tamara forgotten her pen?
- No, she hasn't. She has forgotten her English books.
3. Why is Zeena excited?
- Her father has bought her a new computer.
4. Why is Salman frightened?
- He has just read a ghost story.

C):- Find 11 words to describe feelings. Read from left to right and from top to bottom.

E	Q	T	S	A	D	B	Z	H	Y	K
S	I	C	K	N	A	L	G	U	F	M
M	F	R	I	G	H	T	E	N	E	D
T	N	U	J	R	I	L	H	G	B	E
H	A	P	P	Y	D	A	K	R	J	O
I	P	S	G	O	T	M	S	Y	T	R
R	C	E	X	C	I	T	E	D	I	V
S	F	T	U	G	R	E	A	T	W	X
T	W	B	D	N	E	Z	E	M	X	Q
Y	C	V	H	E	D	N	F	N	U	p

Write the word here.

Across افقي: sad حزين, sick مريض, frightened خائف, happy سعيد, excited منفعل, great عظيم.

Down عمودي: thirsty عطشان, upset مضطرب, angry غضب, tired تعبان, hungry جائع.

D):- Write about these four people. How do they feel? Why?

1. Muna feels sick because she has drunk too much lemonade.
2. Mrs. Salman is happy because Hamad has brought her some flowers.
3. The teacher is angry because Jassim hasn't brought his books.
4. Noora is upset because Ahmed has gone out without her.

Lesson 6

S.B.

Mad Mack

ماد ماك

This is Mad Mack هذا هو ماد ماك

- Hello. مرحبا
- I live there. انا اعيش هنا
- I worked her. انا اعمل هنا
- I enjoy my job. انا استمتع بعملي
- I make things-new things. انا اصنع اشياء جديدة
- Like this... and this... مثل هذا وهذا

- I invent things. I'm an inventor. انا اخترع اشياء. اني مخترع

A.B.

Write answers to these questions about Mad Mack?

1. Where does Mad Mack work? اين يعمل ماد ماك؟

- He work in a shed. هو يعمل في سقيفة

2. What is his job? ما هو وظيفته

- He is an inventor. هو مخترع

3. What has he invented? ماذا اخترع؟

- He has invented a bicycle with wings and robot.
هو اخترع دراجة مع اجنحة وانسان الي.

4. What has Zed done? ماذا عمل زيد؟

- He has painted the window, the shed, the table, the chair, the armchair, the grass and some trees.
هو صبغ الشباك، السقيفة، الطاولة، الكرسي، الكرسي ذو المساند، العشب وبعض الاشجار.

Lesson 7

S.B.

The hungry fox

one day, a fox was looking for food on a farm. He saw a bird on a shed. 'Hello' said the fox. 'I'm hungry. Have you seen the chickens?'

'No, I haven't. they are my friends. Go away!' said the bird angrily.

The fox saw some meat under the bird's foot. 'Can I have some meat, please?' he asked politely. 'I'm very, very hungry. I haven't eaten today.'

'No, you can't. It's mine,' said the bird.

The fox thought for a minute. 'Um_ have you sung today?' asked the fox slowly. 'I haven't heard you. They tell me you can sing very well.'

'That's right' said the bird.

'Sing for me please,' said the fox.

'All right', said the bird, and began to sing. 'you sing beautifully', said the fox. ' Can you sing from that tree? 'Thank you', said the bird and flew up to the tree. The fox picked up the meat quickly and ran away, laughing loudly.

الثعلب الجائع

في احد الأيام, كان ثعلب يبحث عن طعام في حقل. هو شاهد طير على سقيفة. "مرحبا", قال الثعلب "أنا جائع. هل رأيت دجاج".

"كلا. إنهم أصدقائي. ابتعد!" قال الطير بغضب. الثعلب شاهد بعض اللحم تحت قدم الطير. "هل لي ببعض اللحم, رجاء؟" هو طلب بأدب. "أنا جائع جدا جدا. لم أتناول طعاما اليوم".

"كلا , أنت لا تستطيع, انه طعامي", قال الطير, الثعلب فكر لدقيقة.

"هل غنيت اليوم؟" سأل الثعلب ببطيء. "لم أسمعك هم اخبروني انك تستطيع الغناء بشكل حسن جدا". "ذلك صحيح" قال الطير.

"غني لي رجاء", قال الثعلب.

"حسنا". قال الطير, وبدا يغني.

"أنت تغني بشكل جميل", قال الثعلب. "هل تستطيع أنت الغناء من تلك الشجرة؟"

"شكرا لك". قال الطير. وطار إلى الشجرة. الثعلب امسك اللحم بسرعة وهرب, ضاحكا بصوت عال.

A.B.

A):- Find adverb of manner in the story on page 26 of your Student's Book and write them here.

angrily, politely, well, beautifully, quickly, loudly.

B):- Choose an adverb to complete the sentences.

carefully, quietly, angrily, easily.

1. Huda put the glass down carefully because she did not want to break it.
2. Faisal did the rest easily and got good marks.
3. Amal sang quietly because the baby was sleeping.
4. Father shouted angrily when he saw the broken window.

C):- Make adverbs from these words.

1. happy- happily.
2. sad- sadly.
3. noise- noisily.
4. bad- badly.
5. nice- nicely.

Now use the adverbs and these verbs to make sentences.

laugh cry play with friends swim speak

1. When my little sister is playing, she always laughs happily.
2. When she couldn't find her purse, she cried sadly.
3. When Mr. Archer came home, Len was playing noisily with his friends.
4. I don't like going to the beach because I swim very badly.

5. Gwen went up to the policeman and spoke to him very nicely.

D):- Read and talk Student A

1	Oh, no! Oh, dear!
2	**What is it?** **What's the matter?** **What's wrong?**
3	**I've forgotten to bring my money.** **I haven't brought my purse.**
4	**Never mind. I'll lend you some money** **mine.**
5	**Thank you very much. That's very kind of you** **Nice**
6	**That's all right.** **Ok.**

Lesson 8

S.B.

Look at the pictures. Do you know this story? Listen to the story and put the pictures in order.

Once upon a time

Once up on a time there was a young shepherd. He was looking after his sheep in a field near a small village. And he was very bored.

'I've done nothing all day,' he thought. I've walked round this field ten times and I'm bored.' Then he had an idea. He ran into the village. I've just seen a wolf,' he shouted. 'It has eaten one of my sheep.'

The men of the village ran to the field. But the sheep were eating happily and there was no wolf. The shepherd laughed loudly. 'That's not funny,' one of the men said angrily.

The next day, the shepherd did the same thing. 'Help! Help!' he shouted. 'A wolf was eaten one of my sheep. Come quickly.'

'Oh, no! Not again,' said one of the men. 'But we have to go,' said another. And they ran to the field. Again the sheep were eating happily. There was no wolf.

The shepherd did this the next day and the next day. On the fifth day, he was watching his sheep again when he saw a wolf. It had hung, white teeth. It look one of his sheep. He ran to the village, shouting, 'Help! Help! The wolf! It's just one of my sheep.'

'Oh, no. Not this time. We don't believe you,' said one of the men of the village. 'But it's true', said the shepherd. The man spoke again 'we do not believe you', he said slowly and angrily. 'Go away.'

The shepherd went back to the field. All his sheep were dead. He sat down on a stone and cried sadly.

كان ياما كان

كان ياما كان, كان يوجد راعي شاب. كان يعتني بقطيع خرافه في حقل قرب قرية صغيرة. وكان ممل جدا. "لا اعمل شيئا ", طول اليوم هو فكر. "أن تجولت حول هذا الحقل عشر مرات وأنا ممل". ثم خطرت له فكرة. هو ركض إلى القرية. "لقد شاهدت توا ذئبا", هو صرخ "لقد أكل احد خرافي". رجال القرية ركضوا إلى الحقل. لكن الخراف كانت تأكل بسعادة ولا يوجد ذئب. ضحك الراعي بصوت عال. "ذلك ليس مضحكا", احد الرجال قال بغضب.

في اليوم التالي, الراعي قام بنفس الشيء ساعدوني! ساعدوني! هو صرخ." ذئب أكل احد خرافي. تعالوا بسرعة" . "أوه كلا ليس ثانية". قال احد الرجال, "ولكن علينا الذهاب". قال آخر. وهم ركضوا إلى الحقل. مرة أخرى الخراف كانت تأكل بسعادة ولم يكن هناك ذئب.

الراعي كرر فعلته هذه في اليوم التالي والذي بعده. وفي اليوم الخامس, هو كان يراقب خرافه عندما هو شاهد ذئبا. كان ضخما أسنانه بيضاء. اخذ احد خرافه. هو ركض إلى القرية, يصرخ, ساعدوني! ساعدوني! الذئب! لقد اخذ توا احد خرافي". "كلا, كلا ليس هذه المرة. نحن لا نصدقك", قال احد رجال القرية. "لكنها الحقيقة", قال الراعي.

تحدث الرجل ثانية. "نحن لا نصدقك". قال ببطيء وبغضب. "اذهب بعيدا". الراعي ذهب إلى الحقل. كل خرافه ماتت. جلس على صخرة وبكى بحزن.

A.B.

A):- Listen to the story on page 27 of your Student's Book again and answer the questions. Write notes.

1. How did the shepherd feel? Bored.

2. He said a wolf was eating his sheep. Was this true? No.
3. What were the sheep doing when the men ran to the field? Eating happily.
4. How many times did they go to the field? Four.
5. Did they see a wolf? No.
6. What did the shepherd see on the fifth day? A wolf.
7. Why did the men not go to the field? didn't believe shepherd.
8. Why did the shepherd cry? All sheep dead.

B):- Read the story about shepherd. Write the missing words and sentences.

Once upon a time, there was a shepherd. He was bored. 'I've done nothing all day,' he said. Then he had an idea. he ran into the village and shouted, 'A wolf has eaten my sheep.

The men of the village ran to the field, but there was no wolf and the sheep were eaten happily. The shepherd laughed loudly.

'That's not funny,' one of the men said angrily.

The shepherd did this four times and the men went to the field every time. On the fifth day, the shepherd saw a wolf near his sheep. He ran to the village.

'Come quickly,' he said. 'I've seen a wolf'

'We don't believe,' said one of the men and they didn't go to the field.

The shepherd went back to the field. All of his sheep were dead. He sat down and cried sadly.

Lesson 9

S.B.

Round up

مراجعة

- **Now you can do these things.**

1. Talk about things you have done or have not done recently.

- I've just finished my dinner.
- She hasn't seen her friend for a long time.
- We haven't finished our homework.

2. Ask and answer questions about things you have done.

- Have you played a computer game this week? Yes, I have.
- Have you watched television today? No, I haven't.

3. Ask questions about how people are.

- What's the matter?
- What's wrong?
- What is it?
- Why are you so sad?

4. Talk about how people do things.

- Huda sings beautifully.
- Ahmed speaks English well.
- We walked him slowly.

5. And you have....

- Sung a song.
- Used pictures to tell a story.
- written a story.

A.B.

A):- Complete the sentences. Use these word and phrases.

in the park in the Mall when it's hot after dinner for lunch yesterday

1) They go to the beach when it's hot.
2) Muna eats a sandwich for lunch.
3) Layla drank some lemonade yesterday.
4) Jassim does his homework after dinner.
5) Huda bought a new dress in the Mall.
6) Ahmed lost his camera in the park.

B):- Change the verb in exercise A to the present perfect tense. Write new endings to the sentences.

1) They have gone to the beach and will be back later.
2) Muna has eaten a sandwich, so she is not hungry.
3) Layla has drunk some lemonade, so she is not thirsty.
4) Jassim has done his homework, so he can watch TV.
5) Huda has bought a new dress, so she can go to the party.
6) Ahmed has lost this camera, so he feels upset.

C):- Write about yourself.

1) What games have you played this week?

- I have played football and volleyball.

2) Write three things you have done today.

- I have eaten breakfast, gone swimming and talked to my friends.

D):- Choose the best adverbs to complete the sentences.

politely angrily slowly well beautifully loudly fast carefully easily quietly happily sadly noisily badly nicely

1) The policeman shouted at my father angrily when he drove too fast.
2) I always speak to my grandmother politely.
3) My uncle speaks English very well because he often goes to London.
4) Gwen always does her homework easily.
5) Len played his music loudly, so his father was angry.

Lesson 10

S.B.

Khalid and the key

one day Khalid went fishing with his father. When they got to the beach, Uncle Rashid's car was already there. He was waiting for them on his boat. Khalid's father gave Khalid the car key. 'Look after this, please, Khalid,' he said. 'I'll be busy. Don't lose it.'

'No, Dad,' said Khalid. He put the key round his neck on some string. They sailed out to sea and Uncle Rashid and Khalid's father started fishing.

'I've caught one!' said Uncle Rashid. 'Me too,' said Khalid's father. They both caught two more. Then... 'Help! Quickly, Khalid. Help me. This one is huge!' Khalid helped his father pull the huge fish into the boat.

'Ok,' said Uncle Rashid. 'That's enough fish. Let's go back.'

They sailed back to the beach. Khalid' father said, 'The key, please, Khalid.'

Khalid put his hand to his neck. 'It's gone! the key's gone! I've lost it,' he said. 'Oh, no!'

They looked inside the boat and on the beach. They looked in the sand near the car. The key wasn't there.

'I'm sorry; Dad,' said Khalid. 'I'm very sorry.'
'All right Khalid. Don't worry,' said his father. 'I have another key at home, perhaps the fish has eaten it,' said Uncle Rashid. They all laughed.
'Right let's go home,' Rashid said. 'We'll come back for your car tomorrow.'
Khalid's mother was very pleased with the big fish. 'I'll cook it for dinner, she said. 'Can you cut it up, pleased Khalid?'

'Yes, Mum,' said Khalid sadly.

'Khalid, don't worry,' said his father. It was only a car key. Now cut up the fish.' Khalid was cutting up the fish when suddenly, he stopped.
'Dad! Dad!' he shouted.' 'I've found something!'

خالد والمفتاح

احد الايام, خالد ذهب الى الصيد مع والده. عندما هم وصلوا الى الشاطيء, كانت سيارة العم رشيد موجودة هناك. كان ينتظرهم في زورقه. والد خالد اعطى خالد مفتاح السيارة. اعتنى به رجاء خالد", هو قال. "اني ساكون مشغولا, لا ضيعه". "كلا ابي" قال خالد. هو وضع المفتاح حول رقبته في سلسلة. لقد ابحروا في البحر والعم رشيد ووالد خالد بداوا الصيد.

"لقد امسكت بسمكة واحدة!" قال العم رشيد. "انا ايضا" قال والد خالد. هم كلاهما امسكوا سمكتان اخرتان. ثم ..."ساعدوني! بسرعة, خالد. ساعدوني. هذه سمكة ضخمة جدا!

خالد ساعد والده في سحب السمكة الضخمة الى الزورق.

"حسنا" قال العم رشيد. تلك السمكة تكفي دعونا نعود".

لقد ابحروا عائدين الى الشاطيء. قال والد خالد. "المفتاح, رجاء, خالد". وضع خالد يده على رقبته. "انه غير موجود! المفتاح غير موجود! لقد اضعته," قال خالد , "اوه كلا!".

هم نظروا الداخل الزورق وعلى الشاطيء, الرمال قرب السيارة. لم يجدوا المفتاح.

"انا اسف, ابي", قال خالد. "انا اسف جدا". "حسنا خالد, لاتقلق" قال والده. انا املك مفتاح اخر في البيت".

"ربما السمكه اكلته", قال العم رشيد. هم جميعا ضحكوا. "حسنا, دعونا نذهب الى البيت", رشيد قال. "سنعود غدا الى سيارتك".

والدة خالد كانت مسرورة جدا بالسمكة الكبيرة. "اني سوف اطهوا السمكة للعشاء", هي قالت. "هل انت تستطيع تقطيع السمكة, رجاء, خالد؟" "نعم, امي," قال خالد بحزن. "خالد, لاتقلق", قال والده. انه فقط مفتاح سيارة. الان قطع السمكة". كان خالد يقطع السمكة عندما فجاة, توقف. "ابي! ابي!". صرخ خالد. "لقد وجدت شيئا!".

A.B.

A):- Can you find the hidden message in this puzzle? Take out the extra letters, then write the message correctly, adding spaces where necessary.

Will you come swimming with me this afternoon.

B):- Read the sentences and tick the correct words.

1) **Can you tell me the <u>way</u> to the park?**
2) **The zebra <u>ate</u> the leaves on the tree.**
3) **Aziz <u>rode</u> on an elephant at the zoo.**
4) **Sameera lent me a book to read.**

D):- Write these sentences correctly.

1) Can you come and play at my house tonight?
2) Noora has gone to America on an aeroplane.
3) Faten and Rana bought some oranges pine apples and bananas in the market.

E):- Presenter: Listen to Len talking to his father. Answer the questions.

1) What does Len want? <u>His pocket money</u>.
2) Has Len done these things? <u>yes or no.</u>

JOBS

a) finish homework. <u>no</u>.
b) do washing-up.<u>yes.</u>
c) tidy kitchen. <u>yes</u>.
d) phone uncle. <u>no</u>.
e) buy birthday present for Mum. <u>no</u>.

3) What can Len do now? <u>He can buy a present for his mother.</u>

F):- Read the sentences and tick the correct words.

1) 'Have you washed your hands today, Len?' asked Mr. Archer.
2) The wolf walked very quietly and the sheep did not here him.
3) Len did his homework very badly and had to do it again.
4) 'Oh no,' said Jassim. 'I haven't brought the ball back from the park.'

G):- Read and complete the sentences. Use the past participle of the verb in the box.

drink	eat	give	see	talk	go

1) Len is not hungry because he has **eaten** three burgers.
2) Mrs. Archer is very happy because Len has **given** her some flowers.
3) I'm sorry. Gwen and Len aren't in. They have **gone** shopping.
4) 'Have you **seen** my book?' asked Mr. Archer. 'I can't find it.'
5) 'I think Gwen has **taken** it to her room,' said Mr. Archer.
6) 'No more tea, thank you,' said Mrs. Archer. 'I've **drunk** three cups this morning.'

نور خير التركي

unit four

الكلمات المهمة في

Unit Four

artist: فنان

calm down: اهدأ

spill: يكسب

grab: يمسك

leap: يقفز

scream: صرخ

good luck: حظ سعيد

freezing: مجمد

popular: مشهور

luckily: حظ

escape: يهرب

mess: فوضى

no problem: لا مشكلة

problem: مشكلة

starving: جائع

chase: يطارد

instead: بدلا من

friendliest: أكثر صداقة

luckiest: أكثر حظ

reply: يجيب

atlas: كتاب خريطة

hate: يكره

furious: غضب

replied: أجاب

happiest: أكثر سعادة

noisiest: أكثر ضوضاء

tray: صينية

thoroughly: خلال

exhausted: مرهق

mobile (phone) : هاتف محمول

helicopter: مروحية هيلكوبتر

interesting: ممتع

Lesson 1

S.B.

Lazy Len's day

اليوم لين الكسول

Vocabulary tip: How to remember words.

1) Collect words in groups in your notebook. For example, you can collect:

- nouns: the names of food, buildings, ...
- adjectives: to describe feelings, places, ...
- adverbs: that tell you how, or how often people do things.

Talk about what Len did yesterday. Use the pictures and an adverb from the box to make sentences.

Answers:

1. Len sang badly.	**2. He laughed noisily.**
3. He played music loudly.	**4. He walked upstairs quietly.**
5. he washed his face carefully.	**6. He ate breakfast quickly.**
7. He walked to school slowly.	**8. He spoke to the teacher politely.**

الإجابات هي:

(3-4-8-2-1-7-6-5)

Play this game: العب هذه اللعبة

Student 1: breakfast. **St. 4: chicken.** **St. 7: swimming.**

St.2: tea. **St. 5: farm.** **St. 8: sea.**

St. 3: eggs **St. 6: holiday.** **St. 9: fish.**

Lesson 2

A):- Write these sentences again with the adverbs in brackets.

1. Gwen does her homework. (well, always)
Gwen always does her homework well.
2. She walks to school. (quickly, usually)
She usually walks to school quickly.
3. She is noisy. (never)
She is never noisy.
4. She sings. (beautifully, often)
She often sings beautifully.
5. She speaks to Len. (angrily, sometimes)
She sometimes speaks to Len angrily.
6. She does the washing-up. (carefully, always)
She always does the washing-up carefully.

B):- Write the words in the correct places.

autumn Christmas cloudy crocodile forecast fox half-term holiday homework January month Oryx rain semester September sheep snow term windy wolf

Weather جو	School مدرسة	The calendar التقويم	Animals حيوانات
Cloudy غائم	**Half-term** نصف فصل	**Autumn** خريف	**Crocodile** تمساح
Forecast نشرة جوية	**Holiday** عطلة	**Christmas** عيد مسيح	**Fox** ثعلب
Rain مطر	**Homework** واجب بيتي	**January** كانون ثاني	**Oryx** ضبي
Snow ثلج	**Semester** نصف السنة	**Month** شهر	**Sheep** خروف
Windy عاصف	**Term** فصل دراسي	**September** ايلول	**Wolf** ذئب

C):- Think of three important dates and write them in your copybook. Then read them to your partner.

كتابة التاريخ رقم وكتابة.

- **The twenty first of April.**
- **21st April.**

Lesson 3

S.B.

Khalid's birthday present

هدية عيد ميلاد خالد

Read and work out the conversation:

Ahmed is at school with your friend, Jassim. Ahmed is feeling happy, but Jassim is angry-at first.

Answers:

1. b. 2. d. 3. a. 4. f. 5. e. 6. c.

Jassim: I haven't forgotten. The tenth of January.

Jassim: I haven't bought him a present and I've lost my wallet.

Jassim: I've no idea. Yesterday afternoon in the Mall, I think.

Jassim: A model plane, of course. What do you think?

Jassim: I can't get him anything now.

Jassim: Fantastic! I lost it here. We 'll shopping after school. Great!

Punctuation: exclamation!	التنقيط: علامة التعجب
This is an exclamation mark. (!) **It shows that the speaker....** **Is giving an order, or is surprised, or is speaking loudly, or is happy about something.**	هذه علامة التعجب (!) انها تظهر ان المتحدث .... يعطي امرا, او انه مندهش, او انه يتحدث بصوت عال, او يكون سعيد بشيء ما.

Speaking tip 2	نصيحة رقم 2 حول مهارة التحدث
When you act the conversation, think about how the boys feel. Try to copy how they speak on the audio.	عندما تمثل دور المحادثة, فكر كيف يشعر الأولاد. حاول استنساخ كيف يتحدثون بالصوت

B):- Read and complete Len's story.

Write the correct from of the verb in brackets.

This morning I came downstairs at 8 o'clock. Gwen was helping Mum make breakfast and Dad was drinking a cup of coffee.

'I will do the washing-up, I said.

My father stopped drinking his coffee. 'What did you say?' He asked. He did not believe me.

'Have you tidied up your room?' asked Mum. 'And have you cleaned your teeth?'

'Yes, I have.'

'And have you done your homework?' asked Dad.

'Yes, I have. Er, Dad - What will the weather be like tomorrow?'

'It will be cold and windy,' he answered. 'Why?'

'Tom is going to the cinema and he has asked me to go with him.'

Dad laughed. 'All right, Len. Here is your pocket money.'

Lesson 5

S.B.

The monkey in the café

القرد في المقهى

Read this story and work out the meaning of the red words. Look for clues (keys).

اقرأ هذه القصة واعمل على معاني الكلمات باللون الأحمر. انظر إلى التلميحات (المفاتيح).

One day Muna was having lunch in the cafe with her mother and father. Suddenly a monkey came in through the door. Muna was frightened. 'Look, Mummy!' she *screamed*. 'A gorilla!' 'No, no, Muna. It's not a gorilla. It's just a little monkey,' said Mrs. Saif. She wanted to *calm* Muna *down*. The monkey stayed near the door. It was very thin.

'It's *starving*,' said Mr. Saif. 'It wants some food.' Suddenly the monkey jumped up into their table and *grabbed* a burger from Mr. Saif's plate.

'Hey! Stop that!' he shouted. The monkey *leapt* over to another table and *grabbed* some salad. All the waiters *chased* the monkey, but they could not catch it. It Knocked over a table and all the drinks spilled onto the floor. It threw food everywhere and then escaped through the door. All the people in the cafe helped tidy up the mess. 'Where did it come from?' asked Mr. Saif.

احد الأيام, منى كانت تتناول العشاء في الكافتريا مع أمها وأبيها. فجاءه قرد أتى من خلال الباب. منى خافت.

"انظري, أمي!" هي صرخت. "غوريلا!"

" كلا, كلا منى0 انه ليس غوريلا هو قرد صغير,"

قالت السيدة سيف. هي أرادت تهدئ من رعب منى. القرد بقى قرب الباب. هو كان مخيفا. "انه جائع". قال السيد سيف. "انه يريد بعض الطعام". فجأة قفز القرد إلى طاولتهم وامسك بقطعة همبركر من صحن السيد سيف.

"ها! أوقفوا ذلك!" هي صرخت. القرد قفز فوق طاولة أخرى وامسك ببعض السلطة. كل النادلين طاردوا القرد, لكنهم لم يستطيعوا من الإمساك به. لقد ضرب طاولة واسقط كل

المشروبات التي كانت عليها على الأرض. لقد رمى الطعام في كل مكان وبعد ذلك هرب من خلال الباب. كل الناس في الكافتريا ساعدوا في ترتيب الفوضى. "من أين أتى"؟ سأل السيد سيف.

Lesson 5

A.B.

Complete the sentences with the word in the box.

Calm down	chased	escaped	grabbed	leapt
mess	screamed	spilled	starving	

1) My mother screamed when she saw a mouse in the garden.
2) My father said, 'calm down. It's just a mouse. It won't hurt you.'
3) I haven't eaten anything all day and now I 'm starving.
4) When I was eating a sandwich in the park, a big bird flew down and grabbed it out of my hand.
5) My brother didn't stop to open the gate. He leapt over it.
6) Our dog chased a cat in the garden yesterday, but it escaped up a tree.
7) Oh! Dear! I've spilled my lemonade and made a mess.

Lesson 6

A.B.

A):- Choose and tick the correct meaning of the underlines words.

1) I'm exhausted مرهق. I've worked all day and all night.
   a) very rich.
   b) very hungry.
   c) very tired متعب جدا.
2) 'No, no!' said Muna. ' I hate يكره chocolate ice cream. I don't want any!'
   a) like very much.
   b) eat.
   c) don't like at all لا يحب .
3) Ahmed opened his school atlas اطلس and looked at the map of America. He wanted to go there one day.
   a) copybook.
   b) a book of maps كتاب خرائط .
   c) a book about America.

4) Gwen washed the kitchen floor thoroughly تام. 'Oh, thank you, Gwen,' said her mother. 'It's clean!'
   a) very well جيد جدا.
   b) very quickly.
   c) very noisily.
5) When Len came home late, his father was furious غضب. 'Where have you been?' he shouted. 'It's nearly midnight!'
   a) very happy.
   b) surprised.
   c) very angry غضب جدا.
6) 'Dad, can I go swimming this afternoon?' asked Len.
'of course,' he replied يجيب. 'But come home before 6 o'clock.'
   a) answered اجابة.
   b) wrote.
   c) shouted.
7) There weren't any strawberries in the shop, I got bananas instead بدلا من.
   a) then.
   b) in their place في طريقهم.
   c) too.
8) The waiter put all our plates and glasses on a tray صينية and took them away.
   a) a kind of table.
   b) menu.
   c) something for carrying things on شيء نحمل به اشياء.

D):- What does Ahmed say? Write these expressions in the correct places.

- **Khalid:** Come on, Ahmed! We're late.
  Ahmed: Hang on انتظر! I'm looking for my school bag.
- **Khalid**: This is Mr. Smith. He's from London. He's a friend of my father's.
  Ahmed: How do you do? كيف حالك
- **Khalid**: Let's go to the amusement park this evening. We can go on the new ride.
  Ahmed: That's good idea. هذه فكرة جيدة

- **Khalid**: Do you want to borrow my skateboard this weekend? I'm going to see my grandfather.
  Ahmed: **That's very kind of you**. هذا لطف منك
- **Khalid**: Oh, no! I've left my English books at home.
  Ahmed: **Never mind** لا تهتم. You can borrow mine.

Lesson 7

S.B.

Write a story

كتابة قصة

Yassir had to use these pictures to write a story. Read his story.

- What do you think of the story?

We were in the desert. We were thirsty. We found some water. Then we saw a snake. It bit my friend. I called the police. A doctor came.

Yassir's teacher asked these questions:

- Who and why? We were in the desert.
- Why? We were thirsty.
- What was it like? We found water.
- What did it look like? Then we saw a snake.
- Who? How did he feel? It bit my friend. I called the police.
- When ? How did you feel? A doctor came.
- What happened next?

Can you answer the teacher's questions?

Writing tip 3

When you write a story, try to paint a picture. Use adjectives and adverbs so that the reader can see what happened.

Choose your word carefully.

A.B.

Yassir has started writing his story again. Read the story and underline the information that makes it better.

One day last summer I was in the desert with my friend, Youssef. We were looking for animals. The sun was very strong and it was very hot . It was over 40 degrees. We were both tired, so we were walking slowly. We were also very thirsty and we had to find something to drink. At last we found some water, but it was brown and horrible. We could not drink it.

Suddenly we saw a snake near the water. It was black and brown and about half a metre long.

Now finish the story.

A):- Read the story below. Put words in the gaps to make it more interesting. (The story is true!)

One day a young man was walking in a lovely park in New York. It was summer and it was a beautiful day. He was near a huge lake. Suddenly he stopped. He couldn't believe his eyes! There was a dangerous crocodile in the water. He phoned the police on his mobile phone. He spoke very quickly. The police came with a fast boat and went up and down the lake. One was carrying with a long rope. Another grabbed the crocodile by the tail and threw it into the boat. The crocodile climbed of the boat easily. A lot of people were watching. They started to laugh loudly. The policemen caught the crocodile again, but it escaped. Nobody has seen the crocodile again.

Now think of better words in place of underlined words.

unit five

الكلمات المهمة في

Unit Five

countries: دول

France: فرنسا

India: الهند

USA: أميركا

UAE: الامارات

North America: اميركا الشمالية

South America: اميركا الجنوبية

Europe: اوروبا

Asia: اسيا

China: الصين

Pakistan: الباكستان

Russia: روسيا

Italy: ايطاليا

Saudi Arabia: السعودية

Yemen: اليمن

Germany: ألمانيا

Spain: اسبانيا

Bahrain: البحرين

Japan: اليابان

Scotland: اسكتلندا

ever: دائما

been: كان

Lebanon: لبنان

learn about: تعلم حول

fort: قلعة

poem: قصيدة

Canada: كندا

I'd rather: افضل

every where: كل مكان

journey: رحلة

rocket: صاروخ

famous (for): مشهور

size: حجم

large: كبير

million: مليون

also: أيضا

modern: حديث

restaurant: مطعم

wild: وحشي

economy: اقتصاد

oil: نفط

industry: صناعة

cotton: قطن

grow: يزرع

produce: ينتج

most(adj.): أكثر

stories: مخازن

important: مهم

all kinds of: كل أنواع

area: منطقة

rubber: مطاط

stay(n): بقى

pepper: فلفل

coast: ساحل

bird of paradise: طائر الفردوس

volcano: بركان

Amazon: نهر أمازون

Nile: نهر النيل

land (v.): تهبط

keyboard: لوحة مفاتيح

miss (not see): افتقد

congratulations: تهانينا

more(adj.): كثير

temple: معبد

population: سكان

agriculture: زراعة

mainly: أساسي

square kilometers: كيلومتر مربع

gas: غاز

rain forest: غابات مطرية

ape: قرد

Indonesia: اندونيسيا

volcanoes: براكين

click (v.): ينقر

Mississippi: نهر الميسيسيبي

meteor: نيزك

mouse computer: فارة حاسوب

earth: الأرض

take off (plane): تقلع الطائرة

disk: قرص

Lesson 1

S.B.

Other countries

دول اخرى

-Talk about the pictures. Which countries do you think the pictures show?

- **(France, India, Oman, Japan).**
- Where do you think they come from?

(Emile, Sultana, Raji, Yuki).

Presenter: Where do they come from? Listen and check your answers.
Boy: My name is Emile. I come from France. We have many shops in my country where you can buy beautiful clothes.
Girl: My name is Sultana. I come from Oman. I live near the sea where you can see lots of boats.
Boy: My name is Raji. I come from India. You can see elephants in my country.
Boy: My name is Yuki. I come from Japan. There are beautiful mountains in my country.

***Ask and answer the questions:**

1. Have you ever been to Spain? هل سبق ان كنت في اسبانيا؟
- Yes, I have.
2. Have you ever been to Italy? هل سبق ان كنت في ايطاليا؟
-No, I haven't.

(يذكر الطلبة إي الدور التي سافروا إليها كنشاط داخل الصف).

A.B.

A):- Listen and draw lines from the person to the country.

Emile	France
Sultana	Oman
Raji	India
Yuki	Japan

B):- Write sentences about the four people.

1) Emile comes from France.
2) Sultana comes from Oman.
3) Raji comes from India.
4) Yuki comes from Japan.

Lesson 2

S.B.

Big Bill

بيل الكبير

A: Bill, can you tell us about other countries, please?
B: My shop can tell you.
B: Look at these oranges. Where do they come from?
A: I don't know.
B: They come from Lebanon.
B: These apples come from France.
B: This tea comes from India.
C: Have you ever been to India?
B: Yes, I have. I went there last year.
C: What did you do there?
B: I rode an elephant.

A.B.

A):- Read pages 36 and 37 of your Student's Book and complete the sentences.

Where do they come from?

1) The oranges come from Lebanon.
2) The apples come from France.
3) The tea come from India.

B):- Read and complete these conversations.

1)

Fuad: Bill, have you ever been to England?
Bill: Yes, I have. I went there last year.
Fuad: What did you do there?
Bill: I went to a museum.

2)

Tanya: Bill, have you ever been to Oman.
Bill: Yes, I have. I went there last month.
Tanya: What did you do there?
Bill: I went to a fort.

- Now read the conversations aloud.

Lesson 3

A.B.

B):- Make conversations.

- **Have you ever been to Lebanon?**

Yes, I have, I went there last year. No, I haven't, I've never been there.

- What did you do there?

I went shopping and visited the museum.

Would you like to go?

Yes, I'd love to.

No, I'd rather go to Japan

Present perfect and past simple tenses.:

- **Have you ever been to France?**

The question asked about any time in the past.

The verb in the present perfect tense.

- **Yes, I went there last year.**

The answer talks about a definite time in the past

The verb is in the past simple tense.

Now make different conversations.

Ask about these countries:

England Dubai Bahrain Oman America Canada

Change the underlined words.

C):- Use the correct words from the boxes below to complete the table.

Verb	Past tense	Past participle
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Ride	Rode	Ridden
See	Saw	Seen
Write	Wrote	Written
Be	Was/ were	Been
Go	Went	Gone

Past tense:

rode ate wrote went saw was/were

Past participle:

ridden been gone written eaten seen

D):- Talk with your friend.

Talk about :

- **Which places have you never been to?**
- **What things have you never done?**
- **What Things have you never eaten?**

Lesson 4

S.B.

we have been every where

Sing a song

لقد كنا في كل مكان

غني أغنية

I've been to England and I've been to France, I've been to Australia, too. I've been to America and I've been to Japan, What about you?
I've been to India and I've been to Oman, I've also been to Spain.
I've been to Africa and I've been to Wales, But now I'm home again. I've been in a rocket and I've been on a boat, I've also been in a plane. I've been round the world and I've been to the moon, But now I'm home again.
I've been to the mountains and I've been to the lake, I've also been to the sea.
I'm going to the beach and I'm going to the farm, Are you going with me?

A.B.

كيفية استخدام تكوين أسئلة:

What: تستخدم مع الأشياء
who: تستخدم مع فاعل عاقل
where: تستخدم مع مكان
When: تستخدم مع زمن
How: تستخدم مع حال
Why: تستخدم مع السبب

Making questions:

Look at the order of the word in these questions.

Question: Where does Emile come from?
Answer: He comes from France.
Question: Which countries have you been to?
Answer: I've been to Kuwait, Bahrain and England.

Now read these answers and write the questions.

Clue: The underlined words are the most important parts of the answers.

1) Who are the messages from?
   The messages are from Sameera and Mr. Abdulla.
2) Who was Khalid with?
   Khalid was with his mother.
3) Where do zebras come from?
   Zebras come from Africa.

4) What did Mrs. Jaber look at?
   Mrs. Jaber looked at Hanaa's painting.
5) What is France famous for?
   France is famous for its shops.
6) Who did uncle Rashid wait for?
   Uncle Rashid waited for Khalid and his father.
7) What do Fuad and Tanya want to learn about?
   Fuad and Tanya want to learn about other countries.

Lesson 5
S.B.

Four countries
اربع دول

Read about these countries and do the exercises in your Activity Book.

India

India is a big country with a huge population. About one thousand million people live there. Agriculture is the most important part of the economy. The people are mainly farmers and they grow rice, tea, cotton and many other things. There is also quite a lot of industry. They make cars, buses and clothes. Visitors to India can do lots of things. They can ride elephants, look at wild animals and climb mountains.

Oman

Oman is not very big and it has quite a small population. The oil industry is important, but agriculture is more important. Most people work as farmers or fishermen. The farmers grow fruit and vegetables. Visitors to Oman can buy jewellery and visit interesting old forts. They can also go swimming, sailing and climbing.

Japan

Japan is not a very big country, but it has a large population. Industry is very important. Japan makes cars, computers and all kinds of things for the home. The farmers grow rice and vegetables. Japan is very interesting for visitors.

They can see old temples and beautiful gardens. They can also go shopping in big modern stores.

France

France is a big country; but the population is quite small. Industry and agriculture are both important. They make cars and planes and grow a lot of fruit and vegetables. France is famous for its shops and restaurants. It also has many interesting museum and old buildings. Some people say that France is the most beautiful country in Europe.

الهند

الهند بلد كبير مع كثافة سكانية ضخمة. حوالي إلف مليون إنسان يعيش فيها. الزراعة هي الجزء الأكثر أهمية للاقتصاد. الناس بشكل أساسي هم فلاحون يزرعون الرز, الشاي, القطن وأشياء أخرى عديدة. يوجد أيضا الكثير من المنتجات الصناعية. إنهم يصنعون السيارات, الباصات والملابس. الزائين الى الهند يستطيعون عمل الكثير من الاشياء هم يمكنهم ركوب الفيلة, مشاهدة الحيوانات البرية وتسلق الجبال.

عمان

عمان ليست بلد كبير جدا ولها كثافة سكانية صغيرة. النفط صناعة تكون مهمة, لكن الزراعة هي أكثر أهمية. اغلب الناس هم فلاحون أو صيادو سمك. الفلاحون يزرعون الفواكه والخضروات. الزائرين يستطيعون شراء المجوهرات وزيارة القلاع القديمة الممتعة. هم يستطيعون أيضا الذهاب للسباحة, الإبحار والتسلق.

اليابان

اليابان ليست كبيرة المساحة, لكن كثافة سكانية كبيرة. الصناعة تكون مهمة جدا. تصنع اليابان السيارات, الحواسيب, وكل أنواع حاجات البيت. الفلاحون يزرعون الرز والخضروات. اليابان ممتعة جدا للزائرين. هم يستطيعون مشاهدة المعابد والحدائق الجميلة. يستطيعون أيضا الذهاب للتسوق الى محلات كبيرة جديدة.

فرنسا

فرنسا بلد كبير, لكن كثافته السكانية صغيرة. الصناعة والزراعة كلاهما مهمة. هم يصنعون السيارات والطائرات وتزرع الكثير من الفواكه والخضروات. فرنسا مشهورة بمحلاتها ومطاعمها فيها أيضا متاحف مشهورة ومباني قديمة. يقول بعض الناس إن فرنسا هي أكثر بلد جميل في أوروبا.

A.B.

A):- Read pages 39 and 40 of your Student's Book and write notes.

Name of country	Size of country	Size of population	What they grow	What they make/produce

India	**Big**	**Huge**	**Rice, tea and cotton**	**Cars, buses and clothes**
Oman	**Not very big**	**Quite small**	**Fruit and vegetables**	**Oil and jewellery**
Japan	**Not very big**	**Large**	**Fruit and vegetables**	**Cars, computers and thing for home**
France	**Big**	**Quite small**	**Fruit and vegetables**	**Cars and planes**

B):- Use your notes in exercise A to write about four countries.

1) India is a big country with a huge population.
2) India is a big country and it has a huge population.
3) Japan is not very big, but it has a big population.
4) France is a big country, but the population is quite small.

C):- Read and answer.

Read about Adel and Noora. Which countries on pages 39 and 40 of your Student's Book would they like to visit?

Adel likes animals and climbing mountains. He does not like looking at old buildings or shopping.

He would like to visit India.

Noora likes shopping and old buildings. She does not enjoy visiting gardens or doing any kind of sport. She also like good food.

She would like to visit France.

And you?

I like garden and shopping.

I do not like museums or forts.

I would like to visit Japan.

Comparative and superlative
المقارنة والمفاضلة

1. Comparative: مقارنة

1. تستخدم (er) مع المقطع الواحد مثل: colder

2. الكلمات المنتهية بحرف صحيح واحد قبله حرف علة نكرر الحرف الأخير الصحيح ونضيف (er) مثل:

wet ⟶ wetter

3. الكلمات المنتهية بحرف (y) وقبله صحيح يقلب الى (i) ونضيف (er) مثال:

sunny ⟶ sunnier rainy ⟶ rainier

4. الكلمات المنتهية بحرف (e) نضيف (r) مثال:

nice ⟶ nicer

5. الكلمات الشاذة مهمة مثال في الجدول التالي:

Good /well	**Better**
Bad	Worse
Little	Less
Far	Farther
Many /much	More

6. تستخدم (more) مع مقطعين أو أكثر مثال:

important ⟶ more important

2) Superlative: المفاضلة

استخدامها نفس الخطوات السابقة:

1) نستخدم (est) مع المقطع الواحد مثال:

cold ⟶ coldest

2) استخدام (most) مع مقطعين او اكثر مثال:

beautiful ⟶ most beautiful

3) الكلمات الشاذة مهمة:

Far	**Farthest**
Little	Least
Bad	Worst
Many/ much	Most
Good/ well	Best

D):- Adjectives

Read and complete these sentences

1. The *most* interesting building in Iraq is the museum.
2. The *most* important industry in Iraq is the oil industry.
3. At home I am *more* helpful than my brother.
4. Climbing mountains is *more* dangerous than playing football.
5. The *most* beautiful buildings in Iraq are in Al-Fao.

Lesson 6

A.B.

A):- complete this table:

Cold	Colder	Coldest
Warm	**Warmer**	**Warmest**
Small	**Smaller**	**Smallest**
Big	**Bigger**	**Biggest**
Hot	**Hotter**	**Hottest**
Wet	**Wetter**	**Wettest**
Large	**Larger**	**Largest**
Dry	**Drier**	**driest**
Sunny	**Sunnier**	**Sunniest**
Rainy	**Rainier**	**Rainiest**
Nice	**Nicer**	**Nicest**

B):- Ask and answer. اسأل واجب

Country الدولة	Population in millions /السكان المليون	Area in square Kilometers المساحة /كم	Temperature in July درجة الحرارة/تموز
Oman	**1.9**	**300.000**	**35°**
Japan	**170**	**370.000**	**25°**
India	**900**	**3.100.000**	**30°**
France	**55**	**550.000**	**20°**

- Which country is biggest- Oman or Japan?
- Which country has a large population- India or France?
- Which country is the biggest?

Now make more questions. Use the adjectives in the box.

الان كون أسئلة أكثر. استخدم الصفات في الصندوق

big كبير small صغير large كبير جدا hot حار clod بارد

1. Which country is the smallest? (Oman)
2. Which country has the largest population? (India)
3. Which country is the coldest? (France)
4. Which country is hotter- France or Japan? (Japan)

C):- Write six sentences to compare Iraq and England.

1. Iraq is hotter than England.

2. England is smaller than Iraq.
3. Iraq has a smaller population than England.
4. England is colder than Iraq.

5. Iraq is bigger than England.
6. England has a larger population than Iraq.

Lesson 7

S.B.

Listen and number the pictures in the order you here about them.

استمع ورقم الصور بالترتيب.

Have you ever been to Indonesia

Come to Indonesia- the country of thousand islands. Our beaches are the most beautiful in the word, and the sea is warm. Go swimming and sailing from our long, sandy coast. Go and look in the forests for the birds of paradise - the birds of many colours. You won't believe what you see! Go walking in the mountains and visit some of our many old temples, Stay on farms where they grow pepper, coffee and rubber trees.

Did you know that one of the world's biggest mosques is in Indonesia? It's huge. Fifty thousand people can pray there. Have you ever seen an ape? The 'man of the woods' - a big monkey with long red hair. It lives in the trees of our hot, wet rainforests. Come and see the ape- at home. Volcanoes! Indonesia is famous for them! The most famous is Mount Rinjani. Have you ever been to Indonesia? You haven't? Now is the time.

هل سبق لك إن ذهبت إلى اندونيسيا

أتي إلى اندونيسيا - بلد الألف جزيرة. وسواحلها هي الأكثر جمالا في العالم والبحر دافئ. اذهب للسباحة والإبحار من ساحلنا الطويل الرملي. اذهب وانظر في الغابات المطرية عن طيور الفردوس- الطيور تكون الألوان المتعددة. سوف لن تصدق ما أنت تشاهد! اذهب لتسلق الجبال وزر بعضا من أقدم معابدنا العديدة وأبقى في الحقول حيث يزرعون الفلفل, القهوة وأشجار المطاط. هل تعرف إن احد اكبر المساجد في العالم في اندونيسيا ؟ انه ضخم. يمكن لخمسة آلاف شخص يصلي فيه. هل سبق إن شاهدت القرد كبير الحجم؟ انه إنسان الغابات.قرد كبير ذي شعراحمر طويل. انه يعيش في الأشجار في غاباتنا المطرية الحارة. أتي وشاهد قرد في بيته. البراكين! اندونيسيا مشهورة بها! أكثر شهرة هو جبل رنجاني. هل سبق أن زرت اندونيسيا ؟ كلا؟ الآن حان الوقت.

Answer:

1. f.	**2.c.**	**3. h.**	**4. d.**	**5. b.**	**6.e.**
7.a.	**8. g.**				

Lesson 7

A.B.

6. Saudi Arabia. 7. Scotland. 8. Spain. 9. UAE. 10. USA.
11. Yemen.

C):- Reorder the words to make correct questions. ترتيب الكلمات

1. thinking you what about are?
-What are you thinking about?
2.lions come and where do from elephants?
- where do Lions and elephants come from?
3. restaurants have in how many eaten you?
- How many restaurants have you eaten in?

D):- Write the correct form of the adjectives.

1. In Iraq the oil industry is more important than fishing.
2. I think that the most beautiful buildings in Iraq are the most.

Lesson 9
S.B.

Round up
مراجعة

Presenter: Jassim and Rana are shopping in a big food store. They have to find food from other countries for homework. Where does the food come from?

جاسم ورنا يتسوقون من المتجر لشراء الطعام من البلدان اخرى.

Jassim: Right. What do we need?
Rana: We have to find things from other countries. Where is this water from?
Jassim: Produce of UAE. But we have water at home.
Rana: Oh!
Jassim: We want a chicken. Um. Over there. In the fridge.
Rana: Here you are.
Jassim: Where's it from?
Rana: It's from here. It's from Iraq.
Jassim: Ok. Put it in the basket. Now -where's the rice?
Rana: There (pause) it's from India.
Jassim: Rice from India. In the basket.
Rana: Look- here is some pepper. (Pause) it's from Indonesia.
Jassim: Rana -we have pepper at home. Put it back.
Rana: Ok. But write that down. Pepper from Indonesia.

Jassim: Ok. what's next? Sugar! We need sugar.
Rana: I'll get it. (Pause) Here you are. It's from - North America.
Jassim: Ok. Sugar from North America. In the basket. And coffee? Where's the coffee? Ah- here we are.
Rana: Where 's that from?
Jassim:(Reading) Grown in South America.
Rana: Mm. Sugar from North America and coffee from South America. Write that down.
Jassim: Now-shall we have some fruit?
Rana: How about strawberries?
Jassim: Strawberries. Strawberries. Look, over there!
Rana: I'll go. (Pause) And they 'er from -er Spain.
Jassim: Strawberries from Spain. In the basket.
Rana: Here's some salt. And it's from- France. Salt from France. There you are.
Jassim: No, no. Put it back. We have salt at home.
Rana: Oh.
Jassim: Now-what have we bought? Strawberries, chicken, rice, sugar, coffee. Um- do you have any money?
Rana: ?No. Do you?

A.B.

A):- Listen and draw lines. Answer the question.

Jassim and Rana are shopping in a big food store. They have to find food from other countries for homework. Where does the food come from?

- water — The UAE
  chicken — Iraq
  rice — India
  pepper — Indonesia
  sugar — North America
  coffee — South America
  strawberries — Spain
  salt — France
- What have Jassim and Rana bought? Tick the correct words.
  water chicken rice pepper sugar coffee strawberries salt.
  Answer: - straw berries, chicken, rice, sugar and coffee.

B):- Complete this table.

Wet	Wetter	Wettest
Sad	Sadder	Saddest
Happy	Happier	Happiest
Exciting	More exciting	Most exciting

C):- Read about Spain and complete the table.

اقرا عن اسبانيا و اكمل الجدول

Spain is quite a large country and nearly 47 million people live there. It is both industrial and agricultural. The farmers grow a lot of rice, fruit and vegetables. In the towns they make cars, ships, shoes, and clothes. Perhaps tourism is the most important industry. Spain has more than 45 million visitors every year.

The best time to visit Spain are in spring and autumn when it is warm and dry. In winter the weather is often cold and snowy, especially in the mountains, and in summer it is very hot. There are many things for visitors to do. There are museums in the big towns and old buildings in the country. One of the most famous is the Al Hamra in Granada. Millions of people go to Spain to swim off the sandy beaches of the south coast. Others go to the delicious food or, in winter, they go skiing on the snow- covered mountains.

اسبانيا هي بلد كبير جدا وتقريبا كثافة سكانية حوالي 47 مليون نسمة يعيشون فيها. لكنها بلد صناعي وزراعي. الفلاحون يزرعون الكثير من الرز, الفواكه و الخضروات. في المدن هم يصنعون السيارات, السفن والملابس. ربما السياحة هي الصناعة الأكثر أهمية. لاسبانيا أكثر من 45 مليون زائر كل سنة. أفضل الأوقات لزيارة اسبانيا تكون في الربيع والخريف عندما يكون الجو دافئا وجافا. في الشتاء الجو يكون غالبا باردا ومثلج, خصوصا في الجبال, وفي الصيف يكون حار جدا. هناك العديد من الأشياء للزائرين عمل فيها هناك متاحف في المدن الكبيرة ومباني قديمة في الأرياف. واحد من الأكثر شهرة هو قصر الحمراء في غرناطة. الملايين من الناس يذهبون إلى اسبانيا للسباحة قبالة الشاطئ الرملي للساحل الجنوبي. آخرون يذهبون لتناول الطعام اللذيذ او, في الشتاء هم يذهبون للتزلج على الجبال المغطاة بالثلوج.

Facts about Spain

1. Population: Nearly 47 million.
2. Agriculture: rice, fruit and vegetables.
3. Industry: cars, ships, clothes, shoes and tourism.

Weather

4. Spring and autumn: warm and dry.
5. Summer: hot.
6. Winter: cold and snowy.

7. Places to visit and things to do: old buildings, museums, beaches, mountains, swimming, eating and skiing.

Lesson 10

S.B.

Read and find out. اقرا واكتشف

Where have you been

Shatha was working on her computer in her room. Her mother shouted from the hall. 'Shatha, what are you doing? It's your favourite programme at 8 o'clock.'

'Homework, Mum,' said Shatha.

'Oh, well, come to the sitting room when you've finished.' Shatha wrote two more words.

'Right,' she thought. 'That's that. I've done all my homework. I'll play this new game- Moon Rocket.' She picked up a disk and put it into the computer. She had to fly to the moon in a rocket.

Shatha's rocket took off. Danger left! A monster! Click on mouse. Dead. Next, danger right! A meteor! 'Quick,' though Shatha. 'Use the keyboard.' Bang! Go on!

'Answer this question,' said a voice. Shatha read a question on the computer screen.

'Click on B,' thought Shatha. They were more monsters, more meteors, more questions, then these words - 'Congratulations! Land on the moon.
'Shatha's rocket landed on the moon very slowly. The computer showed pictures of the moon. There were dead volcanoes and huge desert. In the sky was Earth - our home.

'That was fun, thought Shatha, and turned the computer off. She went to the sitting room.
'Shatha!' said her father. 'Where have you been ? It's 10 o'clock. You've missed your favourite programme.'

Oh,' said Shatha. 'I've been to the moon.
Answer: Over two hours.

أين كنت

شذى كانت تلعب على حاسوبها في غرفتها. والدتها صرخت من مكان الجلوس. "شذى, ماذا تفعلين؟ انه برنامجك المفضل في الساعة الثامنة".

"واجبي ألبيتي, ماما", قالت شذى. "أوه حسنا. أتي إلى غرفة الجلوس عندما أنت تنتهين". شذى كتبت كلمتين إضافيتين. "حسنا, هي فكرت. "ذلك هو. لقد عملت كل واجبي ألبيتي. إني سوف العب هذه اللعبة الجديدة-صاروخ القمر". هي التقطت قرصا ووضعته في الحاسوب. كان عليها إن تطير إلى

القمر في صاروخ. اقلع الصاروخ شذى. مغادرة خطرة! وحش! انقر على الفارة. ميت, التالي, اليمين خطر! نيزك! "بسرعة", شذى فكرت. "استخدم لوحة المفاتيح". "ضربة! استمر! "اجب هذا السؤال," قال الصوت. شذى قرأت سؤال على شاشة الحاسوب.

"انقر على B," شذى فكرت. كان يوجد وحوش كثيرون, نيازك كثر, أسئلة كثيرة, بعد تلك هذه الكلمات- "تهانينا! لقد هبطت على القمر". لقد هبط صاروخ شذى على القمر ببطيء. الحاسوب اظهر صور على القمر. كانت توجد براكين ميتة وصحاري كثيرة جدا. كانت الأرض وبيتنا في السماء.

"كان ذلك مضحك", شذى فكرت وأغلقت الحاسوب. ذهبت إلى غرفة الجلوس.

"شذى!" قال والدها" أين كنت؟ إنها العاشرة. "لقد خسرت برنامجك المفضل". "أوه." قالت شذى. إني كنت في القمر".

A.B

A):- Find the odd one out. Circle the word.

1. India.
2. oil.
3. rubber.
4. volcano.

C):- Write the past participle of the verb in the word tree.

S	W	E	P	T			
		E	**A**	**T**	**E**	**N**	
	T	**A**	**K**	**E**	**N**		
		R	**I**	**D**	**D**	**E**	**N**
	L	**O**	**S**	**T**			
W	**R**	**I**	**T**	**T**	**E**	**N**	
	H	**E**	**A**	**R**	**D**		
S	**E**	**E**	**N**				

- **Have you ever been to this country?**
- **Pakistan : دولة باكستان.**

D):- Write Heba's questions.

1. **Heba**: Who are you writing to?
   Jassim: I'm writing to my friend in London.
2. **Heba**: What are you writing about?
   Jassim: I'm writing about elephants in the zoo.
3. **Heba**: Where do elephants come from?
   Jassim: Elephants? They come from Africa and India.

E):- Write two short paragraphs about Iraq.

Paragraph 1: Describe Iraq.

- How big it is.
- What they grow there.
- How many people live there.
- What they make.

Paragraph 2: Write about what visitors can see and do in Iraq.

نور حيدر التركي

unit six

الكلمات المهمة في

Unit Six

nationality: هوية شخص

city: مدينة

cities: مدن

base ball: كرة قاعدة

Disney land: مدينة العاب

traditional: تقليدي

Japanese: ياباني

Judo: رياضة الجودو

hope (v.): يامل

advertise (v.): يعلن

magazine: مجلة

pen-friend: صديق مراسلة

start (car): يشغل سيارة

include: يتضمن

choice: اختيار

link (v.): يوصل

petrol: نفط

CD (compact disc) player: مشغل الأقراص الليزرية

imagine: يتخيل

reply(n.): إجابة

draft: مسودة

final: نهائي

copy: يستنسخ

French: فرنسي

Holland: هولندا

Dutch: هولندي

Iraqi: عراقي

Bahraini: بحريني

Yemeni: يمني

Pakistani: باكستاني

Canadian: كندي

Italian: ايطالي

Indian: هندي

Palestinian: فلسطيني

American: أمريكي

German: الماني

Spanish: اسباني

Irish: ايرلندي

Turkish: تركي

Swedeish: سويدي

Scottish: اسكتلندي

tickets: تذاكر

airport: مطار

arrivals: وصول

parents: والدين

suit (n): بدلة

recognize: يميز

Tokyo: طوكيو

kimono: زى ياباني تقليدي

plump: سمين

on the way: على الطريق

understand: يفهم

label (v.): يميز

sir: سيد

introduction: تقديم

welcome: أهلا وسهلا

shake hands with: مصافحة

taste (v.): يتذوق

fork: شوكة طعام

raw: طازج

difference (n.): اختلاف

knives: سكاكين

different from: مختلف من

Eiffel tower: برج أيفل

frog's legs: أرجل ضفدع

cannot wait: لاستطيع ينتظر

may be: ربما

follow: يتبع

midnight: منتصف الليل

dark (colour): غامق

flight: طيران

Iraqi air ways: الخطوط الجوية العراقية

take = last: تدوم

madam: سيدة

meaning: معنى

while: عندما

notice (v.): يلاحظ

must be: يجب ان يكون

introduce: يقدم

strange: غريب

spoon: ملعقة

of course: طبعا

really: حقا

kneel: يركع

knife: سكين

chopsticks: عودان اكل

aloud: صوت عال

The louvre: متحف اللوفر

try= tast: يجرب

look forward to something: ينظر إلى شيء ما

forest: غابة

crash(v.): يتحطم

Lesson 1

S.B.

A Japanese pen-friend

مراسلة صديق ياباني

Read the letter and answer the questions in your Activity Book.

اقرا الرسالة واجب على الاسئلة في كتاب النشاط.

PO Box 261, رقم الشقة والبيت

Soma, اسم المدينة

Honshu, اسم الشارع

Japan اسم البلد

12th April تاريخ الرسالة

Dear Fuad, عزيزي فؤاد

I read your name in a magazine. Would you like to be my pen- friend? I hope so. I am a Japanese boy and I am thirteen years old. As you can see, I live in a small town called Soma. My house is very near the sea. My favourite pastimes are fishing and collecting stamps.

What's Iraq like? Japan is not very big, but it is very beautiful. There are a number of large cities as well as small towns and villages. We have many mountains, rivers and lakes. Japan is very green because it rains a lot in summer. The wettest month is September. In winter it is very cold and sometimes it snows.

Would you like to visit Japan one day? there are lots of interesting things to see and do. For example, you can visit Disneyland, go to a baseball match or learn to do judo. You can also visit lovely gardens or go to see a traditional Japanese play.

Please write and tell me all about yourself and your country.

Yours, المخلص

Yuki Ono

اني قرات اسمك في مجلة. هل ترغب صديق مراسلة؟ اني امل ذلك. اني ولد ياباني واني عمري 13 سنة. كما ترى واني اعيش في مدينة صغيرة تدعى سوما. بيتي يكون قريب جدا من البحر. وقتي المفضل للتسلية هو صيد السمك وجمع الطوابع.

ماذا تشبه العراق؟ اليابان ليس بلد كبير جدا لكن بلد جميل جدا. هناك عدة مدن كبيرة بالاضافة الى مدن وقرى صغيرة. نحن لدينا عدة جبال وانهر وبحيرات. اليابان هي مدينة كثيرة الخضار(خضراء) بسبب لانها كثيرة الامطار في الصيف. والشهر اكثر رطوبة هو ايلول. في الشتاء اليابان هي باردة جدا واحيانا مثلجة.

هل ترغب ان تزور اليابان في احد الايام؟ هناك الكثير من الاشياء المسلية (الممتعة) بان تشاهدها او تعملها. على سبيل المثال، من الممكن زيارة المدينة العاب و الذهاب الى مباراة كرة القاعدة او تعلم لعبة الجودو. انت من الممكن زيارة حدائق العشاق او ذهاب الى مشاهدة لعبة اليابانيين التقليدية.

رجاءا اكتب لي واخبرني عن نفسك او بلدك.

A.B.

A):- Read the letter on page 44 of your Student's Book quickly. Match the three main paragraphs to these phrases and complete the sentences.

what Japan is like Yuki and his house things to do in Japan

paragraph 1 is about Yuki and his house.

paragraph 2 is about what Japan is like.

paragraph 3 is about things to do in Japan.

B):- Read the letter more carefully and answer these questions.

1. **What do you know about Yuki?**
   Name: Yuki Ono.
   Age: 13.
   Nationality: Japanese.
   Town: Soma.
   Likes/interests: Fishing and collecting stamps.
2. **What is a Japan like?**
   Size: Not very big.

Thing that make it beautiful: Many mountains, rivers and lakes. It is very green.

Weather - in summer: Rainy.

- in winter: very cold and it snows.

3. **What can visitor do in Japan?**
   Visit Disneyland, go to a baseball match or learn to do judo. Visit lovely gardens or go to see a traditional Japanese play.

كيفية استخدام كلمات الربط والعبارات.

1. and: ومعناها (و) تستخدم لتكوين فكرتين من نفس النوع
2. Or: معناها (أو) تستخدم لتكوين اختيار بين شيئين
3. as well as: معناها (بالإضافة إلى ذلك) تستخدم لتكوين إضافات أخرى إلى القائمة
4. Because: معناها(بسبب) تستخدم لتكوين جملة سببية وجملة نتيجة
5. but: معناها(لكن) تستخدم لتكوين فكرتين مختلفتين

Lesson 2

S.B.

Presenter: listen and say the words often me.

Iraqi; Bahraini; Omani; Yemeni; Pakistani; Qatari;
Canadian; Italian; Indian; Palestinian; American; German;
English; Spanish; Irish; Turkish; Swedish; Scottish.

A.B.

A):- Look at Yuki's letter on page 44 again. Find sentences with the following link words and phrases. Write the sentences.

1 and 2 but 3 because 4 or 5 as well as

1. I'm a Japanese boy and I am thirteen years old.
2. Japan is very big but it is very beautiful.
3. Japan is very green because it rains a lot in summer.
4. For example, you can visit Disneyland, go to a baseball match or learn to do judo.
5. There are a number of large cities as well as small towns and villages.

B):- Use the linking words and phrases to complete the sentences below.

1. Use but to link two ideas of different kinds.
2. use because to give a reason for something.
3. Use or when you can choose between two things.
4. Use and to link two ideas of the same kind.

5. Use as well as to include extra choices in a list.

C):- Now complete these sentences. Use each of the five link words or expressions once only.

1. The car won't start. There isn't any petrol in it.
   The car won't start, because there isn't any petrol in it.
2. I bought a watch for Nadia. I bought a sweater for Amna.
   I bought a watch for Nadia and I bought a sweater for Amna.
3. There are birds and insects in the zoo. There are also large animals like tigers, lions and elephants.
   There are birds and insects in the zoo as well as large animals like tigers, lions and elephants.
4. Youssef bought a CD player, it didn't work.
   Youssef bought a CD player, but it didn't work.
5. Do you like the red shirt? Do you like the blue one better?
   Do you like the red shirt or do you like the blue one better?

D):- Nationalities: جنسيات

words for nationalities are adjectives, we usually make them by changing the name of the country, the person belong to.

كلمات الجنسيات هي صفات. نحن نعمل بواسطة تغير اسم الدولة الى الشخص الذي ينتمي اليها.

Examples:

A person from Japan has Japanese nationality.

A person from France has French nationality.

Sometimes the adjective is completely different.

احيانا تكون صفة الجنسية مختلفة.

Example:

A person from Holland has Dutch nationality.

We often use these letters to make the adjectives: I, ian, an, n, ish.

نحن غالبا نستخدم هذه الحروف لتكوين الصفات (الجنسيات).

Make nationalities.

-i	-ian, -an,-n	-ish
Iraq- Iraqi	Canada- Canadian	England- English
Bahrain-Bahraini	Italy- Italian	Spain- Spanish
Oman- Omani	India- Indian	Ireland- Irish
Yemen-Yemeni	Palestine-Palestinian	Turkey- Turkish
Pakistan- Pakistani	America- American	Sweden- Swedish
Qatar- Qatari	Germany- German	Scotland-Scottish

Listen and check your answers. Then say the words.

E):- Imagine Yuki is pen- friend. Write a reply to his letter in your copybook. Follow these steps.

تخيل ان يوكي صديقك بالمراسلة. اكتب اجابة الى رسالتة في دفترك.

1. Follow the plan of Yuki's letter. look back at SB44.
   اتبع خطة رسالة يوكي. انظر الى صفحة 44 من كتاب الطالب.
2. What will you tell Yuki in each paragraph? Write notes.
   ماذا سوف تخبر يوكي في كل مقطع؟ اكتب ملاحظاتك.
3. Write a draft letter. اكتب مسودة رسالة
4. Check and correct your spelling, punctuation and grammar.
   افحص وصحح املاء, تنقيط ونحو.
5. Read your letter to your partner. Can you make it better?
   اقرا رسالتك الى زميلك. هل تستطيع ان تعمل بشكل افضل.
6. Write your final copy in your best handwriting. Remember to write your address and the date.
   اكتب نسختك نهائية في افضل خط لديك. تذكر لتكتب عنوانك والتاريخ.

Lesson 3

S.B.

Samar's pen- friend

صديقة سمر بالمراسلة

Read and work out the conversation.

Answer:

1. e, 2. g, 3. c, 4. a, 5. f, 6. h, 7. b, 8. i, 9. d.

Presenter: Listen to the conversation.

Dana: What are you doing, Samar?

Dana: Who are you writing to?

Dana: Who's Judy?

Dana: Where does she live?

Dana: How did you find her?

Dana: Oh, can I do that too?

Dana: And do all pen-friends come from Canada?

Dana: Are those photographs of Canada?

Dana: Have you got the name of the magazine?

A.B.

Read SB45. Write short answers to these questions:

1. What nationality do you think Samar and Dana are?
Iraqi.
2. In which countries can you find pen-friends?
In countries all over the world.
3. Where did Samar get the photographs of Canada?
From Judy, her pen-friend.
4. Why did Dana ask for the name of the magazine?
She wanted to find a pen-friend.

Lesson 4
S.B.

Which one is Yuki?
أي واحد منهم هو يوكي؟

Presenter: Fuad and his father are talking. Listen and complete the sentences.

Dad: Fuad! Good news!
Fuad: What's that, Dad?
Dad: I'm going to Japan -to Tokyo.
Fuad: When?
Dad: In seven weeks from now.
Fuad: Oh, Dad. Can I come with you? Please?
Dad: I thought you might ask me that. Yes, you can come.
Fuad: Wait a minute. Yuki doesn't live in Tokyo. I won't be able to meet him.
Dad: Maybe Yuki can come to Tokyo.
Fuad: Yes, I hope so. I'll write and tell him straight away. What date will we travel?
Dad: On the 17th.
Fuad: And how long will we be in Japan?
Dad: Twelve days.
Fuad: Twelve days. Great! Which airline will we fly on?
Dad: Iraqi airways, of course. If they fly to Japan.
Fuad: How long will the flight take?
Dad: I'm not sure. About seven hours, I suppose. We'll find out when I get the tickets. Just calm down and get on with writing to Yuki.
Fuad: Yes, yes. I'll do it right now.

Presenter: Fuad wrote to Yuki and, two weeks later, he had a reply. Now Fuad is telling his father about Yuki's letter.

Fuad: Dad. I got a letter from Yuki this morning.
Dad: What does he say?
Fuad: He says that he and his family will be in Tokyo when we are there. Is't that fantastic?
Dad: Yes, it is.

Fuad: And he says that his father and his mother will meet us at Tokyo airport. And he'll be at the airport too.
Dad: Oh, that's good. I've never been to Japan you know.
Fuad: He wants me to say with him. At his uncle's house. He says you can stay too, Dad.
Dad: Well, that's kind of them. But I'll stay in a hotel because I have business to do. Remember, I won't be on holiday. I have to work. But you can stay with them. I'll write and thank Yuki's parents for their invitation. And you can start thinking about what clothes you'll need.
Fuad: Oh, clothes! I didn't ask Yuki what I'll need. What do you think Dad?
Dad: I don't know! Find out what the weather will be like. And ask Yuki what you will be doing- where you'll be going. Just don't take too much .You will have to carry your own bag.
Fuad: Okay, Dad. Oh, just one thing- I want to take Yuki a present. What shall I get him?
Dad: Er … You said he collects stamps. Why not take him some Iraqi stamps?
Fuad: Good Idea, Dad! Thanks I'll do that.

A.B.

A):- Read these sentences. Then listen to Fuad and his father and complete them.

1. Fuad and his father are going to Japan.
2. They will go on the 17th.
3. They will fly to Tokyo.
4. They will be there for twelve days.
5. They will fly on Iraqi airways.
6. The flight will take about 7 hours.

B):- Listen and answer the question.

Fuad wrote to Yuki and, two weeks later, he had a reply. Now Fuad is telling his father about Yuki's letter.
Will Fuad meet Yuki in Japan? Yes, he'll.
Now read these sentences. Then listen again and write notes. some sentences are wrong. Write a cross next to them and make a note of the right answer.
Some are right, but not complete. Make a note of the extra points.

ألان اقرأ هذه الجمل ثم استمع ثانية واكتب ملاحظات بعض الجمل الخطأ. اكتب (X)جوارها لتكون ملاحظة للإجابة صحيحة , بعض تكون صحيحة لكن غير كاملة كون ملاحظة لنقاط إضافية.

1. Yuki's parents will meet them at the airport. (incomplete) and Yuki.
2. Yuki will stay in a hotel.(wrong) At his uncle's house.
3. Fuad and his father will stay there too. (wrong) not father.
4. Fuad's father is going to Japan for holiday. (wrong) to work.
5. Yuki told Fuad which clothes to bird. (wrong) no.
6. Fuad will give Yuki present. (incomplete). Iraq stamps.

What clothes do you think Fuad will need?

C):- Find words in Yuki's description on page 46 of your Student's Book that mean the following:

1. know recognize.
2. father and mother parents.
3. a Japanese dress Kimono.

The future continuous:

حالة المستقبل المستمر

كيفية استخدام حالات المستقبل المستمر:-

1. Affirmative: حالة المثبت

I, he, she, it, you, we, they + will be + v. -ing + تكملة الجملة

Ex:

I Will be playing football.

2. Negative: حالة النفي

I, he, she, it, you, we, they + will not be + v. -ing + تكملة الجملة

Ex:

She will not be playing football.

3. Question: حالة سؤال

will + **I,** he, she, it, you, we, they + be + v. -ing + تكملة الجملة ?

Ex:

Will he be playing football?

ملاحظة استخدام ظروف المستقبل المستمر

1. next.
2. today.
3. tomorrow.

D):- The future continuous tense.

Study these examples and complete the rule below.

1. **I will be wearing a T- shirt.**
2. **Don't phone Rami between 7 and 8 o'clock tonight.**
   He will be doing his homework.

Rule: To make the future continuous tense, use ---------- +---------- + verb with ---------- .

Now answer these questions.

- What will you be doing between 7 and 8 o'clock tonight?
  I will be watching television.
- What will you be doing between midnight and 6 o'clock tomorrow morning?
  I will be sleeping.

Lesson 5

S.B.

Fuad meets Yuki

فؤاد يلتقي يوكي

Yuki: Hello, are you Fuad.

Fuad: Yes, and you must be Yuki, Hello.

Yuki: How do you do? Come and meet my parents.

Yuki introduced Fuad to his parents at the airport. Then they all went to Yuki's uncle's house by car. Yuki's father drove the car on the left. On the way, Fuad noticed many other strange things. Some people were wearing traditional clothes. The signs above the shops were in Japanese. Fuad could not understand a word, but it was a very interesting journey.

Yuki: This is my father. Dad, this is Mr. Salim and this is Fuad.

Fuad: How do you do , sir?

Mr. Ono: How do you do? You are very welcome.

At the house Fuad and his uncle met the rest of Yuki's family. Yuki's uncle is a huge man. At first, Fuad was a little afraid of him, but Mr. Mitsubishi was very kind and friendly. Yuki's brother, Giro, is sixteen. He is tall, thin and very quite. His sister, Reiko, is the opposite. She is seven and she talks a lot. She spoke to Fuad in Japanese because she does not speak English. She laughs a lot too. Everyone was very friendly.

قدم يوكي فؤاد الى والديه في المطار. كلهم ذهبوا الى بيت عم يوكي بواسطة السيارة. والد يوكي ساق السيارة على يسار الشارع. على الطريق, فؤاد لاحظ عدة اشياء غريبة اخرى. بعض الناس كانو يرتدون

ملابس تقليدية. العلامات فوق المحلات كانت باللغة اليابانية. لم يفهم فؤاد كلمة واحدة, لكنها كانت رحلة ممتعة.

في البيت فؤاد ووالده قابلا بقية افراد عائلة يوكي. عم يوكي رجل ضخم. في البداية, كان فؤاد خائفا قليلا منه, لكن السيد ميتسوبيشي كان عطوف جدا وودود. اخو يوكي, جيرو, بعمر ستة عشر سنة. انه طويل, نحيف وهادىء جدا. اخته, ريكو, على عكسه. انها بعمر السابعة وتتحدث كثيرا. لقد تحدثت الى فؤاد باللغة اليابانية بسبب هي لاتتحدث الانكليزية. هي تضحك كثيرا جدا كل واحد كان صديق جدا.

Presenter: Band 3. Next, Yuki introduce Fuad to his mother.

Yuki: And this is my mother.

Fuad: How do you do? It's nice to meet you.

Mrs. Ono: How do you do? Welcome to Japan.

A.B.

A):- Read page 47 of your Student's Book and find words that mean the following:

1. While they were driving to the house on the way.
2. saw noticed.
3. new to him strange.
4. the opposite of modern traditional.
5. names and notices signs.
6. did not know the meaning of could not understand a word.
7. the other people (in Yuki family) the rest.
8. frightened by afraid of.

B):- Answer these questions about the text on page 47 of your Student's Book.

1. What was the first strange thing that Fuad noticed? cars drive on the left.
2. **Who are these people?**
   a) **Mr. Mitsubishi Yuki's uncle.**
   b) **Giro Yuki's brother.**
   c) **Reiko Yuki's sister.**
3. Who is …
   a) the tallest person in Yuki's family? Mr. Mitsubishi.
   b) the youngest Rieko.

C):- Label the pictures.

Yuki's father. Rieko Giro. Yuki's uncle. Yuki's mother. Yuki.

D):- Compare the people in Yuki's family.

Use the correct forms of these adjectives to complete the sentences:

young tall plump big small short old

1. Yuki is younger than Giro, but older than Reiko.
2. Mrs. Ono is shorter and plumper than Mr. Ono.
3. Mr. Mitsubishi is bigger than Mr. Ono.
4. Reiko is the smallest person in the family and Mr. Mitsubishi is the tallest.

Lesson 6

S.B.

Fuad's first meal in Japan

اول وجبة طعام لفؤاد في اليابان

Mrs. Ono: Come and eat, Fuad. Are you hungry?

Fuad: Yes, I am. But where do I sit?

Yuki: We don't sit on chairs when we eat. We kneel on the floor, like this.

Fuad: I see. We sit on the floor in my house.

Mrs. Ono: Let's eat then.

Fuad: What are these?

Yuki: Chopsticks. In Japan we always eat with chopsticks.

Fuad: Oh! In my country we usually eat with knives, forks and spoons.

Fuad: It's harder with chopsticks.

Yuki: You'll learn.

Fuad: Or! I'll be hungry!

Fuad: this is very nice fish. How do you cook it?

Mrs. Ono: We don't cook it. This is raw fish. We eat it with a sauce.

Fuad: Really! At home my mother always cooks the fish.

Mrs. Ono: Well, sometimes I cook fish, but I like it this way.

Fuad: Do you cook the meat?

Mrs. Ono: Of course, We always cook meat, have some of these vegetables.

Fuad: Oh, thanks, Well, it's different from home, but it tastes nice.

A.B.

A):- Read pages 48 and 49 of your Student's Book and tick the true statements.

Put a tick in column 1 if it is true for Japan.

Put a tick in column 2 if it is true for Iraq.

1. People kneel on the floor when they eat. Japan
2. People sometimes sit on the floor when they eat. Iraq
3. People always cook fish. Iraq
4. People always cook meat. Japan
5. People sometimes eat with knives, forks and spoons. Iraq

B):- Complete these sentences about Japan.

Use always, sometimes or never.

1. People always kneel on the floor when they eat.
2. People never sit on the floor when they eat.
3. People always eat with chopsticks.
4. People never use knives, forks and spoons.
5. People sometimes eat raw fish.
6. People always cook meat.

C):- Use your answers in Exercise A and B to write about the differences between Japan and Iraq.

1. In Japan people always Kneel on the floor, but in Iraq we sometimes sit on the floor/ never kneel on the floor.
2. In Japan people always eat with chopsticks, but in Iraq we usually eat with knives, forks and spoons.
3. In Japan people sometimes eat raw fish, but in Iraq we always cook fish.

Lesson 7

S.B.

Presenter: Hisham has had a postcard from his Mustafa. Listen and answer the questions.

A postcard from Fuad

بطاقة بريدية من فؤاد

Hisham: I've just had a postcard from Mustafa. He's on holiday in France.

Mother: Oh! What does he say? Read it to me, please.

Hisham: Ok. Dear Hisham, France is fantastic. I've done lots of things. I've been up the Eiffel Tower. Everybody does that when they visit Paris. You can see the whole of Paris from up there. I've also visited one of the biggest museums in the world, the Louvre. It was really interesting. French food is different, but it's very nice. I've even tried some frog's legs. I've bought some new clothes for myself and a CD for you. I hope you like it. See you at home in Iraq soon.
Mustafa.

A.B.

A):- Listen to Hisham's reading his postcard and answer the questions. Write notes.

1. Where is Mustafa on holiday? France.
2. Where does he come from? Iraq.

Listen again and answer these questions.

3. What famous places has he visited? The Eiffel Tower and the Louvre.
4. What does he say about French food? Different, but nice.
5. What has he bought? Clothes and a CD.

B):- Write a postcard in your copybook.

Imagine you are a visitor on holiday in Iraq. Write a postcard to a friend in another country.

Here are some things you can write about, but you can use your own ideas. These are not in order.

a) When you arrived.
b) Where you are staying - hotel? with friends?
c) The weather-too hot? too cold? just right?
d) the people.
e) The food.
f) Things you have done- anything strange, new?

Writing tip 4

When you write a postcard or a letter, try to make it interesting for the reader.

- Try to think of things that will be interesting to the reader.
- Try to make your reader laugh or smile.
- Write about your own feelings.

Lesson 8

A.B.

A):- Read and talk.

1	I hear that you're going to	Japan India	
2	Yes, I'm leaving in	August. July.	
3	How long are you	Staying? Going for?	
4	For	Two weeks. A month.	
5	Great! Fantastic!	Are you staying in a hotel?	
6	No, I'm staying with my Yes, I am	Pen- friend's family. Friends.	
7	Oh, that will be	Interesting. Nice.	What will you do there?
8	I want to	Visit lots of different places. See everything.	
9	You're very lucky. I'd love to go to	Japan. India.	
10	Yes,	I'm really looking forward to it. I can't wait to go.	

Now make different conversations.

Read and talk- Student B.

Now make different conversations.

B):- Describe these two men.

1. Tom is very tall and quite thin. He is wearing a black Jacket and glasses.
2. **Mike** is quite short and a bit fat. He has long brown hair. **He** is wearing a green T-shirt and yellow trainers.

C):- Write three sentences saying.

a) What you will be doing at 7 o'clock this evening?
b) What you will be doing on Friday?

c) What you think you will be doing when you are 25 years old?

1. At 7 o'clock this evening, I will be playing football.
2. On Friday, I will be at mosque, then helping my parents in the house.
3. When I'm 25 years old. I will be working in a hospital.

Lesson 9

S.B.

Round up

مراجعة

Presenter: Listen to two men, Jim and Tom, talking.

Tom: Hi, Jim! You look very happy.

Jim: I am. I'm taking the family on holiday to Italy next month.

Tom: Next month? But that'll only be May. Why don't you go in the summer?

Jim: No, Summers in Italy are very hot. The best months to go are May and September.

Tom: Won't the children be in school?

Jim: No. It'll be half term. They get a week's holiday from school in May.

Tom: Why Italy?

Jim: Italy's great. The Italians are very friendly. Yong children are welcome in restaurants. They're not in England.

Tom: What will you do there?

Jim: Me? I'll visit museums. There are a lot of wonderful museums all over Italy. And I'll eat lots of pizzas. Italian pizzas are the best in the world.

Tom: Will you lie on the beach, go swimming, fishing….?

Jim: No. I don't like that sort of thing. But I'll go climbing. There are some fantastic mountains there.

Tom: Sounds great. Maybe I'll go there day.

Listen to two men, Jim and Tom, Talking. Write short answers to questions 1 to 4.

1. Where is Jim going on holiday? To Italy.
2. Why won't he go in the summer? It's too hot.
3. What are the best months to go? May and September.
4. Why does he like taking his children to Italian restaurants? They are welcome.
5. **In Italy Jim will …**
   go to museums . Yes
   go to the cinema. No
   eat lots of fish. No

eat lots of pizzas. Yes
go climbing. Yes
go swimming. No

Lesson 10
S.B.

A wolf in the forest

John Harper, a Canadian, was flying his small plane. With him were his wife, Clare, and his two children, Lucy, aged four and Ben, aged nine. They were flying over a forest.

Suddenly, the engine stopped.

'What's the matter? Why has the engine stopped?' asked Clare'.

'I don't know,' said John. He tried to start it again, but nothing happened.

'It's no good,' said John. 'It won't start. We are going down.'

John was lucky: He found a clear place between the trees and landed the plane. Nobody was hurt. They climbed out and looked around.

'Where are we?' asked Clare.

'I don't know,' answered John. 'Well, we can't stay here,' said Clare. 'Which way do we go?'

'Hey, Dad! Look!' said Ben. He pointed to some trees. 'There's a big dog up there near the trees.'

'That's not a dog. It's a wolf,' said John.

'Is it dangerous?' asked Clare. 'No,' said John. 'Wolves don't hurt people.' The wolf came towards them, then moved away, came towards them again and moved away again.

'I think he wants us to follow him,' said Ben.

Well, I don't know Where we are. Maybe he does,' said John. 'Let's follow him.'

They followed the wolf through the trees. Every now and again, the wolf stopped, looked at them and then moved off again. After about two hours, they came to a road. Just off the road was a village. 'Thank God,' said John. 'We can phone from the village.'

'Dad, where's the wolf?' asked Ben. they looked around, but the wolf was not there anymore.

ذئب في الغابة

جون هاربر الكندي كان يطير بطائرته الصغيرة. كانت مع زوجته, كلير, وأطفال اثنين لوسي اربعة سنوات وبن تسعة سنوات. هم كانوا يطيرون فوق غابة. فجأة توقف المحرك.

"ماالامر؟ لماذا توقف المحرك" سالت كلير. "إنا لا اعرف" قال جون. هو حاول أن يشغل مرة ثانية, لكن لاشيء يعمل. "انه غير جيد" قال جون. "انه سوف لن يشتغل, نحن سنهبط".
جون كان محظوظا. هو وجد مكان واضح بين الأشجار وهبط بالطائرة. لا احد منهم كان أذى هم قفزوا إلى الخارج ونظروا حولهم.

"أين نحن؟" سالت كلير. "لا اعرف" أجاب جون. "حسنا, نحن لا نستطيع البقاء هنا", قالت كلير. "بأي طريق نذهب؟" "أبي, انظر" قال بن. هو أشار إلى بعض الأشجار. "يوجد كلب كبير هناك قرب الأشجار".

"ذلك ليس كلب. انه ذئب", قال جون. "هل هو خطر؟" سالت كلير. "كلا", قال جون. "هل هو خطر؟" سالت كلير. "كلا", قال جون. "الذئاب لا تؤذي الأشخاص". الذب أتى نحوهم, ثم ابتعد, جاء نحوهم ثانية وابتعد أيضا. "أنا اعتقد انه يريدنا أن نتبعه", قال بين. "حسنا, أنا لا اعرف أين نحن. ربما هو يعرف". قال جون. "دعونا نتبعه". هم اتبعوا الذئب خلال الأشجار. كل حين وأخر, الذئب يتوقف, ينظر إليهم ثم يواصل سيره ثانية. بعد حوالي ساعتين, هم أتوا إلى طريق . قبالة الطريق كانت توجد قرية.

"الحمد لله" قال جون. " نحن نستطيع إجراء مكالمة من القرية". "أبي أين الذئب؟" سال بن. هم نظروا حولهم, لكن الذئب لم يكن موجودا بعد ألان.

Extra activities

A):- Which words go together? Choose the correct words from the box and write them in the spaces below.

magazine postcard camera kneel airport lake

1. photographs camera.
2. plane airport.
3. advertize magazine.
4. boat lake.
5. holiday postcard.
6. sit kneel.

B):- Fill in this word tree.

1. The opposite of 'hot'.
2. It's between 2 and 4.
3. Smaller than a city, bigger than a village.
4. The fourth month of the year.
5. When you use a question, you ….
6. The opposite of 'start'.
7. They live in the sea.
8. You're in it now.
9. Yes, I agree.
10. It gives us light and heat.

Where do people use these?

	C	O	L	D	
T	H	R	E	E	
T	O	W	N		
A	P	R	I	L	
A	S	K			
S	T	O	P		
F	I	S	H		
S	C	H	O	O	L
O	K				
	S	U	N		

chopsticks: عودان اكل

C):- Find the odd one out. Circle the word.

1. uncle brother friend sister
2. jacket glasses T-shirt kimono
3. book copybook magazine radio
4. snow mountain lake river
5. town village beach city
6. knife cup fork spoon

Check your answers with your partner.

D):- Complete the sentences with the correct words.

chopsticks uncle arrival hall postcard kimono plump

1. We meet people coming off a plane in the arrival hall.
2. Some Japanese women wear a traditional Japanese dress called a kimono.
3. If somebody is a bit fat, it is nicer to say he is plump.
4. people eat with chopsticks in Japan.
5. A postcard usually has a picture and a stamp on it.
6. My uncle is my father's or my mother's brother.

E):- Join these sentences together using suitable line words or phrases. You may have to leave out some words in the second sentences.

1. I'd like to go to the football match, but I'm too tired.
2. Rashid was very happy because he found a pen- friend in France.
3. Vegetarians eat rice and fish, as well as eggs, fruit and vegetables.
4. She won't talk to me and she won't phone.

E):- Read and answer the questions. Write short answers.

Amal has a pen- friend called Kate. Kate lives in Washington, the capital city of America. Last month, she visited Amal and her family. Amal, her mother and her young sister were at Baghdad Airport to meet Kate. Amal's father was not there because he was working. They drove to Amal's house. Amal and her mother cooked an evening meal. They cooked rice, fish and vegetables. They did not cook any meat because Kate is a vegetarian. That means she does not eat meat.

Kate's pastimes are talking photographs and collecting pictures of birds. The next day, Friday, Amal's father took the two girls out in his car looking for birds. Kate was very happy because she got lots of photographs of birds that live in Iraq but don't live in America.

Amal took Kate to Zawraa park and to the National Museum. Kate really like the museum. In particular, she liked the old jewellery and the statues. She took photographs of them, of course.

Kate had a wonderful time in Iraq. She came to Iraq for two weeks, but she stayed for three weeks. Next year, Amal and her mother will visit Kate's family in America. Amal is very excited about this.

آمال لها صديقة مراسلة اسمها كاتي. كاتي تعيش في واشنطن, عاصمة أمريكا. في الشهر الماضي هي زارت آمال وعائلتها. آمال, أمها وأختها الصغيرة كانوا في مطار بغداد لمقابلة كاتي. والد آمال لم يكن هناك هو كان يعمل. هم ركبوا سيارة إلى بيت آمال. آمال وأمها طبخت وجبة المساء.هم طبخوا الرز, السمك والخضروات. هم لا يطبخوا أي لحوم لان كاتي نباتية. ذلك يعني هي لا تأكل لحم. كاتي تقضي وقت التقاط الصور وجمع صور الطيور. في اليوم التالي, الجمعة, رافق والد آمال البنتين إلى خارج البيت في سيارته للبحث عن الطيور. كاتي كانت سعيدة لأنها هي حصلت الكثير من صور الطيور التي تعيش في العراق والتي لاتعيش في أميركا.

آمال أخذت كاتي إلى حديقة الزوراء والى المتحف الوطني. كاتي حقيقة أحبت المتحف. بشكل خاص, هي أحبت المجوهرات القديمة والتماثيل. هي التقطت صور لها طبعا.كاتي قضت وقتا رائع في العراق. هي جاءت إلى العراق لأسبوعين, لكن هي بقيت ثلاثة أسابيع. السنة القادمة, آمال وأمها سوف تزور عائلة كاتي في أميركا. آمال متشوقة بشان ذلك.

1. What nationality is Kate? American.
2. How many people met Kate at the airport? Three
3. Why didn't Amal's father go to the airport? He was working.
4. What month did Kate arrive in Iraq? The month before the present one.
5. Why didn't they have meat for dinner? Because Kate doesn't eat meat.
6. What were Amal's father, Amal and Kate looking for? Birds.
7. Which place in Iraq did Kate really like? museum.

8. What did she photograph? Birds, old jeweller and statues.
9. How long did Kate stay in Iraq? Three weeks.
10. Who will travel to America with Amal? Her mother.

نور حيدر التركي

unit seven

الكلمات المهمة في

unit seven

imperative: امر

space: فراغ

add: يضيف

base form: شكل أساسي

warning: تحذير

keep off: ابتعد عني

plenty of: كثير من

instruction: أوامر

burn (v.): يحرق

himself: نفسه

yourself: نفسك

yourselves: انفسكم

ourselves: انفسنا

themselves: انفسهم

herself: نفسها

kill: يقتل

plastic: بلاستك

daily: يومي

hurt(v.): يؤذي

drown (v.): يغرق

touch(v.): يمسك

tea spoon: ملعقة شاي

medicine: طب

matches: ثقاب

children: أطفال

keep away from: ابق بعيدا عن

let(=allow)(v.): يسمح

out of the reach of: بعيد عن تناول من

compass: بوصلة

oar: مجداف

get lost: يخسر

row(v.): يجذف

hire(v.): يؤجر

life jacket: سترة انقاذ

sink(v.): يغرق

motor (engine): محرك

free(for no money)(adj.): مجانا

result: نتيجة

hurry: يسرع

may: ربما

clause: عبارة

boots: احذية

miss(bus): يخسر الباص

ago: مضى

fill(v.): يملا

pavement: رصيف

busy(street): طريق مزدحم

handlebars: قائد دراجة

seat belt: حزام أمان

silly: سخيف

save(v.): ينقذ

set of(v.): يبدأ

blanket: بطانية

waves: أمواج

coast guards:خفر سواحل

overnight: فجأة

crossing(zebra): عبور

cyclist: سائق دراجة

safe by: سلامة

side (of the road): جانب الطريق

hang on: انتظر

upturned: مقلوب

turn over: يحول

wrapped: مغطى

calm: هادئ

نور التركي

Lesson 1

S.B.

Instructions

اوامر

Talk about the pictures. Then read and match the instructions to the pictures.

Answer:

A-3 Add water and mix with the flour.

B-5 Don't leave key in the car.

C-6 Don't put hot plates on the table.

D-1 Keep off the grass.

E-2 Don't write in this space.

F-4 Eat plenty of fruit and vegetables.

A.B.

Imperative sentences:

You can use the imperative to give instructions, orders and warnings.

The imperative is the base form, the infinitive, of a verb.

Examples:

instruction: mix two eggs with the flour and water.

Order: Come here, please. (This is more polite)

Warning: Look both ways before you cross the road.

To make a negative imperative, use **Do not (Don't)** or **Never** before the infinitive.

Examples:

Don't talk, please.

Never do that again.

Write four imperative sentences. Choose from these verbs.

give go look listen keep do eat drink

1. Give me your Activity Book! - Order: أمر
2. keep milk in the Fridge. Instruction: تعليمات
3. Never drink sea water. Warning: تحذير
4. Don't do your homework in class. Order: أمر

Lesson 2

S.B.

Warnings to children

تحذيرات إلى الأطفال

Read these warnings and match them to the pictures.

1. A) Put that down! You will cut yourself.
2. C) Don't drink that! You will make yourself sick.
3. F) Don't go in the pool alone! You will drown yourself.
4. B) Don't play with matches! You will burn yourself.
5. E) Don't touch those! You will cut yourself.
6. D) Don't put that on your head! You will kill yourself.

A.B.

A):- Complete the table. **الضمائر الانعكاسية**

These words with self added are called reflexive pronouns.

Singular مفرد	Plural جمع
Myself	Ourselves
Yourself	Yourselves
Himself	Themselves
Herself	

B):- Why are things in box 1 dangerous for children? Write sentences. Use the verbs in box 2.

box1 glass matches medicine plastic bags knives and scissors pools

box2 burn cut drown make sick kill

1. Glass can cut them:
2. Matches can burn them.
3. Medicine can make them sick.
4. Plastic bags can kill them.
5. Knives and Scissors can cut them.
6. Pools can drown them.

Lesson 3

S.B.

Warning to parents

تحذير إلى الآباء

Read the posters and try to work out the meaning of new words.

Where do most accidents happen?

In the street? On the beach? At school?

N0!

Most accidents happen at home.

DON'T LET ACCIDENTS HAPPEN IN YOUR HOME!

1. **Always keep medicines out of the reach of children.**
2. **Never let children play in the kitchen.**
3. **Always keep knives away from children.**
4. **Never let children play in pools alone.**
5. **Never let children play with matches.**
6. **Always keep plastic bags out of the reach of children.**

1. عادة أحفظ الأدوية بعيدا عن متناول الأطفال.
2. لا تسمح للأطفال أن يلعبوا في المطبخ.
3. عادة احتفظ بالسكاكين بعيدا عن الأطفال.
4. لا تسمح للأطفال أن يلعبوا في أحواض السباحة لوحدهم.
5. لا تسمح للأطفال ان يلعبوا بالثقاب.
6. عادة احتفظ بالأكياس البلاستيكية بعيدا عن متناول الأطفال.

A.B.

Complete these conversations about the posters on page 55 of your Student's Book.

Warning

Use **always** for positive warnings.

Use **never** for negative warnings.

1. Never let children play with matches.
   - Why not?

- They'll burn themselves.

2. Always keep medicine out of the reach of children.
   - Why?
   - They'll make themselves sick.
3. Always keep knives away from children.
   - Why?
   - They'll cut themselves.
4. Never let children play in the kitchen.
   - Why not?
   - They'll hurt themselves.
5. Never let children play in pools alone.
   - Why not?
   - They'll drown themselves.
6. Always keep plastic bags out of the reach of children.
   - Why?
   - They'll kill themselves.

Lesson 4

S.B.

Going fishing

ذهاب صيد

Mazin: What will you do if the boat sinks?
Ahmed: If the boat sinks, we'll swim.
Mazin: Yes, but you'll need these life jackets.
Ahmed: Oh, yes. Thanks.
Mazin: What will you do if you get lost?
Khalid: If we get lost, we'll use a compass.
Mazin: Right. Here you are. One compass.
Khalid: Thanks.
Mazin: Now, What will you do if the motor stops?
Ahmed: If the motor stops, we'll row.
Mazin: Ok. So you'll need oars, won't you?
Ahmed: Oh, yes.
Mazin: Right. One pair of oars. I think you'll be safe now.
Khalid: How much is that, Mazin?
Mazin: Let me see… Well, if you take me fishing. I'll give you everything free.
Khalid: Fantastic! Let's go!

A.B.

Answer these questions about the conversation on page 56 of your Student's Book.

1. Do Ahmed and Khalid want to buy a boat? No, they want to hire one.
2. Mazin says fishing is dangerous. What does he say can happy?
   a) The boat can sink.
   b) They can get lost.
   c) The motor can stop.
3. What does Mazin say the boys need?
   Life jackets, a compass and oars.
4. How much do they pay Mazin?
   Nothing. He gives them everything free.

Lesson 5

A.B.

A):- Write three 'if ' sentences with these words from the conversation on page 56 of your Student's Book. Don't look at the page!

1. Boat sinks, swim. If the boat sinks, we'll swim.
2. get lost, use compass. If we get lost, we'll use a compass.
3. motor stops, row. If the motor stops, we'll row.
4. take me, give everything free. If you take me, I'll give you everything free.

Now check your answers on page 56 of your Student's Book.

B):- sentences with if

we use if when we are talking about something that may happen at a time in the future. These sentences have two **clauses**- two linked ideas.

if ⟶ Result

If I miss the first bus, I will take the next one.

Look at the sentences you wrote and complete this rule.

Rule: With if sentences, we use the …… tense in the if clause and …… + infinitive in the result clause.

We can also write if sentences with the result clause first.

Example:

We will take the next bus if we miss the first one.

What difference can you see?

Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If I get hungry, I will cook a meal.
2. If you go to bed late, you will be tried.
3. My mother will take a message if I am out.
4. If we don't hurry, we will be late.
5. I will ask Raed to come to the party if he phones me tonight.

C):- Choose suitable words to complete this conversation.

Tom want to play football. His friend, john, is not sure because the weather looks bad.

John: What will we do if it rains?
Tom: If it rains, we'll get wet, but that doesn't matter.
John: I can't find my football boots. I've lost them.
Tom: Don't worry. If you ask Jim, he will lend you his boots.
John: Jim's boots are too small. They'll hurt my feet.
Tom: Do you want to play football or not?
John: Yes, I do.
Tom: Ok. Let's go.

Now read the conversation.

Lesson 6

A.B.

A):- Make conversations.

-What will we do if we get cold?
- Don't worry,. If we get cold, we'll put on our warm clothes.

Student A: Use these phrases to ask more questions.

get lost get sick the motor stops the boat sinks

What will we do if we get sick?

Student B: Use these phrases to answer the questions.

use the compass use the oars take some medicine swim

Don't worry if we get sick, we'll take some medicine.

B):- Write three questions and answers.

1. What will we do if we get lost?
- Don't worry. If we get lost, we'll use the compass.
2. What will we do if we get sick?
- Don't worry. If we get sick, we'll take some medicine.
3. What will we do if the motor stops?

- Don't worry. If the motor stops, we'll use the oars.
4. What will we do if the boat sinks?
- Don't worry. If the boat sinks, we'll swim.

Cs- Complete these sentences using the correct endings from those below.

1. If Nadia gets a letter from her pen-friend, she'll be very happy.
2. If the boys lose the match, they won't like it.
3. She'll burn herself if she falls into the bath.
4. If the motor stops, they'll use the oars.
5. They'll have an accident if they ride two on a bicycle.

Lesson 7

S.B.

Danger!

خطر!

Read and work out the conversation..اقرا واعمل على المحادثة

Presenter: Listen to the conversation.

Saeed: I don't Know.

Saeed: She was in the sitting room two minutes ago.

Saeed: No, she didn't.

Saeed: What's the matter, Mum?

Saeed: What about the bathroom?

Saeed: I'll go and look.

Saeed: I've got her, Mum. She's OK.

Answer:

1.e.	2. c.	3. g.	4. a.
5. f.	6. b.	7. d.	

A.B.

A):- Read and talk- Student A.

1	I've heard that Rashid		Hurt himself. Has had an accident.
3	Is she	Bad? OK?	
5	What	Happened? Did he do?	
7	Where How	Did this happen?	
9	Where is Rashid now? Did he go to hospital?		

Now make different conversations.

Read and talk-Student B.

2	Yes,		He did. He had.
4	Not too bad. No, he isn't.		
6	He	Cut himself with a knife. Burned himself.	
8	He was taking a bath. The water was too hot. In the kitchen. He was cutting meat.		
10	Yes, they kept him in hospital overnight. He's at home.		

Now make different conversations.

B):- Write warnings about these things.

- Children playing in the kitchen.
  - Don't play in the kitchen. You'll hurt yourselves.
- plastic bags and children.
  - Never play with plastic bags. You'll kill yourselves.
- matches and children.
  - Never play with matches. You'll burn yourself.

lesson 8

S.B.

Road safety
سلامة الطريق

Look at these pictures. How many dangers can you see?
انظر الى هذه الصور. كم عدد المخاطر التي تستطيع تشاهدها؟

Picture 1: There are three things wrong.

- two boys are riding on one.
- bicycle. They are cycling on the wrong side of the road.
- Nobody is holding the handlebars.

Picture 2: There are three things wrong.

- The man is driving too fast.
- He is not wearing his seat belt.
- A child is standing in the car.

Picture 3: There are four things wrong.

- The woman is not holding the child's hand.
- Two boys are playing football on the pavement.
- The man is not using the zebra crossing.
- The girl is running across the road.

A.B.

A):- Read and match these warnings to the pictures on page 58 of your Student's Book.

Write the number of the picture next to each warning.

1. Never drive too fast. 2
2. Always keep your hands on the handlebars. 1
3. Always hold a child's hand on a busy street. 3
4. Always cycle on the correct side of the street.1
5. Never play in the street. 3
6. Never ride with two people on one bicycle. 1
7. Always wear seat belts in a car. 2
8. Always use a zebra crossing. 3
9. Never let a child stand up in a car. 2
10. Never run across the street. 3

C):- Listen to the conversation between two women. Tick the best answer.

1. Are the women
   - **a) at home.**
   - **b) in the street.**
   - **c) in a shop?**
2. Are they talking about
   - a) shopping.
   - b) a lost boy.
   - c) dresses.

Now listen again and write notes to answer these questions.

3. What did Fareed's mother want to buy? A dress.
4. Where did she put Fareed? On a chair.
5. What did she say to Fareed? Don't move.
6. Where did Fareed go? Out of the shop / into the street.
7. How did Fareed's mother feel? (very) frightened.
8. Did he have an accident? No.
9. Who found him? Two girls.
10. Was his mother angry? No/ just for a minute.

D):- Read and complete these sentences.

1. Always look left and right/ use a zebra crossing when you cross the road.
2. Always wear a seat belt when you are in a car.
3. Never play with a ball in the street.

Lesson 9

S.B.

Round up

مراجعة

Now you can do these things:

1. **Give instructions.**
   Cut the page along that line.
   Hold the knife in your right hand.
   Hold the fish with your left hand.
2. **Give orders.**
   Open the window please.
   Drink this medicine. It's good for you.

3. **Give warnings.**
   Don't pick up that broken glass. You'll cut yourself.
   Never get into a very hot bath. You'll burn yourself.
   Always look before you cross the street.
4. **Use reflexive pronouns.**
   I bought myself a new camera yesterday.
   Did you hurt yourself when you fell?
   She cut herself with a sharp knife.
   we enjoyed ourselves at the park.
5. **Use if sentences.**
   If the phone rings, I'll answer it.
   We'll go home if it starts to rain.
   They'll lose the match if they don't try harder.
6. **And you can....**
   - read warning and instructions at home, in shops and in the street.
   - identify dangers in the street and give people warnings.

A.B.

A):- Nader, his wife, Huda, and their son, Fareed, are driving in their car. Listen to their conversation and write notes to complete the sentences.

1. Huda thinks Nader is driving very fast.
2. Nader thinks he is driving carefully.
3. If they don't drive slowly, they will have an accident.
4. Fareed is not wearing his seat belt.
5. Two boys are riding on the wrong side of the road.
6. Nader stops at the zebra crossing.
7. Nader told another boy to walk on the pavement.
8. When they get to the beach, they will have lunch.

B):- Write words that mean the same as the expressions below.

1. Things you light a fire with. matches.
2. By yourself with nobody there. alone.
3. You can row a boat with these. oars.
4. You get it from a doctor when you are sick. medicine.
5. Always wear this in a car. seat belt.
6. You can use it when you are lost. compass.

C):- Complete the sentences using the correct form of self.

1. We always enjoy ourselves when we go on a picnic.
2. I fell down the stairs and hurt myself.
3. Nadia had some money, so she bought herself a CD player.
4. You will make yourself sick if you eat all those sweets.

D):- Use suitable words to complete these sentences.

1. Never let young children play with plastic bags.
2. Always wash your hands before you eat.
3. Always keep medicine out of the reach of children.
4. Never run across the road.

Lesson 10

S.B.

Danger at sea

It was a lovely, sunny day. The sea was calm and quiet. Tom and Dave decided to go fishing. When they got to the boat, they put the oars, their food and water into it.

'Where's your life jacket?' asked Tom. 'It's at home,' said Dave. 'I forget it.'

'If you don't have a life jacket, you won't come in my boat,' said Tom.

'Don't be silly,' replied Dave. 'I won't need it. the weather is beautiful.'

'I don't like it,' said Tom. 'The weather can change.'

Tom phoned the coastguards on his mobile phone and told them where they were going. Then they got into the boat, started the motor and set off they had a good morning's fishing. Early in the afternoon, the sky got black and dark.

'I don't like that sky,' said Tom. We're going home.

'I' agree,' said Dave. 'Start the motor.'

But the motor wouldn't start. they got out the oars and tried to row, but the wind got stronger and stronger and the waves got bigger and bigger. Suddenly, a huge wave lifted the boat up and turned it over. Tom and Dave found themselves in the water.

'Hang on, Dave,' shouted Tom. 'I'm coming! Tom reached Dave and pulled him over the upturned boat. They held onto the boat and waited for help.

About three hours later they heard a noise and looked up. There was a coastguard helicopter in the sky above them. Soon they were in it. They sat there, cold and wet, wrapped in blankets.

'Thanks, Tom,' said Dave. 'You saved my life.'

'That's all right,' said Tom. 'But next time you come in my boat, you'll wear a life jacket.'

'Yes, of course I will,' said Dave. 'But how did they know where to look for us?'

خطر في البحر

كان يوم جميل ومشمس. البحر كان هادىء وساكن. توم وديف قرروا الذهاب للصيد. عندما هم وصلا الى الزورق, هم وضعوا المجاذيف, طعامهم والماء داخله.

"اين سترة انقاذك؟" سال توم. "انها في البيت. قال ديف. "اني نسيتها". "اذا لم يكن لديك سترة انقاذ, سوف لن تاتي في زورقي". قال توم. "لاتكن سخيفا", اجاب ديف. "اني سوف لن احتاجها. الطقس جميل". "اني لا احب هذا" قال توم. "الطقس يمكن ان يتغير".

توم اتصل بخفر السواحل من هاتفه المحمول واخبرهم اين سيذهبان. بعد ذلك ركبا الزورق شغلا المحرك وانطلقا. كان صباحا جيدا للصيد. في وقت مبكر من بعد الظهر, اصبحت السماء سوداء ومظلمة. "اني لا احب تلك السماء", قال توم. "نحن راجعون للبيت". "اني موافق", قال ديف. "شغل المحرك". لكن المحرك لم يشتغل. هم اخرجوا المجاذيف وحاولوا التجذيف, لكن الرياح اصبحت اقوى واقوى والامواج اصبحت اكبر واكبر. فجاة, موجة كبيرة جدا رفعت الزورق عالياوقلبته. توم وديف وجدا نفسيهما في الماء. "تمسك, ديف ". صرخ توم "انا ات!" توم وصل الى ديف وسحبه الى اعلى الى الزورق المقلوب. تمسكا بالزورق وانتظرا المساعدة.

بعد حوالي ثلاث ساعات, هم سمعوا ضجيج ونظرا للأعلى. كانت مروحية خفر السواحل هي تحلق في السماء فوقهم. وحالا هم كانوا داخل المروحية. هم جلسوا هناك, يشعران بالبرد ومبتلين, وضعت عليهما البطانيات . "شكرا توم", قال ديف. انت انقذت حياتي". "حسنا", قال توم. "لكن في المرة القادمة انت تاتي في زورقي, انت سوف ترتدي سترة الانقاذ".

"نعم, طبعا اني سوف افعل", قال ديف. "لكن كيف هم عرفوا اين نحن ليبحثوا عنا؟"

Answer: Tom phoned the coastguards and told them where they were going.

A.B.

A):- Tick the correct words in these sentences.

1. We need some flour to make bread.
2. I saw an accident last Tuesday.
3. Don't write words in this space.
4. You need oars to row a boat.
5. Have you seen my friend?

B):- Put these words in order to make sentences. Use the correct punctuation.

1. the was on there road accident an.
   There was an accident on the road.

2. holiday away go will on you.
   Will you go away on holiday?
3. in enjoyed boys park themselves the the.
   The boys enjoyed themselves in the park.
4. do car will start what won't if you the.
   What will you do if the car won't start?

C):- Fill in this word tree.

1. The opposite of slow.
2. It tells you the time.
3. Two is a …
4. Use them to row a boat.
5. You need a compass when you're ..
6. You do this with your eyes.
7. Young children do this when they hurt themselves.
8. It carries a lot of people.

	F	A	S	T
W	A	T	C	H
	P	A	I	R
O	A	R	S	
	L	O	S	T
	L	O	O	K
		C	R	Y
	B	U	S	

You can cut things with these.
(scissors: المقص).

D):- Complete these sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. If the weather is bad, we will stay and watch TV.
2. We won't be on time if we don't leave now.
3. Jassim will buy a new motor bike if he gets the money.
4. If Fadi is late, his teacher will not be happy.
5. If they play in the street, they will have an accident.
6. Their father will take them for a swim if they want to go.

E)3- Read about an accident and answer the questions. Use short answers.

Yesterday evening, there was an accident on Al Rasheed street. Four boys were playing with a ball on the pavement. One of the boys kicked the ball and it went into the road. Another boy ran after it. He didn't look where he was going. Suddenly, a car came round the corner. Luckily, the driver was driving slowly, but he couldn't stop in time. The car hit the boy and knocked him down. The man jumped out of the car and crowd of people quickly arrived. They picked the boy up. He was crying, but fortunately, he was not badly hurt. The driver was very worried. 'there was nothing I could do', he said. 'He ran out in front of me'

'You're right', said a woman. ' I saw what happened'.

'It wasn't my fault', said the man. 'No, it wasn't,' said the woman. 'You were driving carefully.'

مساء يوم أمس, وقعت حادثة في شارع الرشيد. أربعة أولاد كانوا يلعبون بكرة على الرصيف. احد الأولاد ضرب الكرة إلى الشارع, ولد آخر ركض بعد كرة هو لم ينظر أين هو كان يذهب. فجأة, سيارة التت حول الزاوية. لحسن الحظ السائق كان يقود ببطء, لكن لم يستطع الوقوف بالوقت المناسب. السيارة ضربت الولد واسقطته ارضا. الرجل قفز خارج السيارة وتجمهر الناس بسرعة. هم التقطوا الولد. هو كان يبكي, لكن لحسن الحظ هو لم تكن اصابته سيئة. السائق كان قلق جدا.

"لم يكن هناك شيء استطيع فعله" قال الرجل, "هو ركض امامي".

"انت على حق", قالت امراة. "اني شاهدت ماحدث".

"لم تكن غلطتي", قال الرجل.

"كلا, انها ليست غلطته", قالت المراة. "كنت تقود السيارة بحذر".

1. When did the accident happen? Yesterday evening.
2. Where were the boys playing? on the pavement.
3. How many boys were there? Four.
4. Where did the ball go? Into the road.
5. Did the boy look where he was going? No.
6. What hit the boy? A car.
7. Was the driver careful or careless? careful.
8. How do you know? He was driving slowly.
9. How did the driver feel? Worried.
10. Was the boy really hurt? No.

unit eight

الكلمات المهمة في

Unit eight

Balloon: بالون

Jet ski: دراجة تزلج

spend(time): قضاء وقت

capital(city): عاصمة

electronic: الكتروني

polar bear: الدب الأبيض

Munich: مدينة ميونخ

surf(the internet):بحث انترنت

century: قرن

cheap(adj.): رخيص

transport: نقل

agree(v.): يوافق

for example: مثال

get dress: لبس

any where: اي مكان

shop window: نافذة محل

run after: لاحق

step(v.): يخطو

nurse(n): ممرضة

bark(v.): ينبح

roll: يتدحرج

agony: نزع صوت

basketball: كرة سلة

print (n.): طباعة

email: بريد الكتروني

electric:كهربائي

only(adj.): فقط

main: أساسي

California: كاليفورنيا

net(internet): شبكة انترنت

radiation: إشعاع

travel(n.): يسافر

anyone: اي شخص

point(n.)(idea): فكرة

bus stop: موقف باص

safe: سلام

brightly: مشرق

thought: فكر

forget all about something: نسى كل حول شيء ما

rock(n.): صخرة

steep: انحدار

alive: حياة

rush: يندفع

scenery: مشهد

Lesson 1

S.B.

Pronunciation

[1.11]

Presenter: Band 1: Listen and copy these questions and answers.

Voice 1: can you use a computer?

Voice 2: Yes, I can.

Voice 1: Can you use a computer?

Voice 3: Yes, of course. I can.

Voice 1: Can you use a computer?

Voice 4: No, I can't.

Voice 1: Have you ever been ice skating?

Voice 2: No, I haven't.

Voice 1: Have you ever been ice-skating?

Voice 3: Yes, I have.

Presenter: Band 2: Listen and read these longer conversations.

A: Can you use a computer?

B:No, I can't.

A: would you like to?

B: Oh, yes! I'd love to.

A: Can you use a computer?

B: No, I can't.

C: I can. It's easy.

D: And it's fun too.

Lesson 2

A.B.

A):- Write opposites of these words.

1. traditional: modern.
2. thin: fat.
3. raw: cooked.
4. cool: warm.

C):- Read these definitions and write the words.

1. It is something you can read, not a book or a newspaper. magazine.
2. Cyclists hold on to these. handlebars.
3. Something to wear when you are on a boat. life jacket.
4. If a boat doesn't have an engine, you can use these. oars.
5. Trousers and jacket for a man. suit.
6. Doctors give you this if you are sick. medicine.

D):- Reorder the words to make the questions.

1. ever have camel ridden you a.
- Have you ever ridden a camel?
2. apes do live the where.
- Where do the apes live?
3. in do japan what they make.
- What do they make in Japan?
4. answered letter why jassim my hasn't.
- Why hasn't Jassim answered my letter?
5. hotter which summer italy is india in or.
- Which is hotter in summer, India or Italy?

E):- Read Ahmed's answers and write Khalid's questions.

Khalid: Are you going to New York this year?
Ahmed: No, we're not going to New York this year. We're going to India.
Khalid: How long will you be there?
Ahmed: We'll be there for two weeks.
Khalid: Have you ever been to India?
Ahmed: No, this will be the first time.

Lesson 3
S.B.

Pen-friends
أصدقاء مراسلة

Read and answer these questions. Try to find the answers faster than your partner.

اقرا واجب هذه الاسئلة. حاول ايجاد اجابات اسرع من زميلك.

Will you be my pen-friend? هل ستكون صديقي بالمراسلة؟

1) My name is Rona. I'm looking for a pen-friend. I'd like her 'to be a girl like myself, but a little bit older. I'm eleven and I'm Canadian. Our country is very big. But not many people live here.
   Maybe that's because the winters are very, very cold. I like taking a photographs. In fact, it's my main pastime.
   Last winter I look a photograph of a polar bear. I'm sending it to the magazine. I hope they print it.
2) I'm Josh. I live in California on the south-west coast of America. I'm thirteen years old. I'd like a pen-friend anywhere in the world, boy or girl. I like riding the waves on my surfboard. When I'm not doing that, I meet my friends at the Mall. I also like cars, but I'm too young to drive. I can't wait until I'm sixteen. Please write to me. I'll answer all letters.
3) My name is Hans. I live in Munich, a city in Germany. I have four sisters, two older than me and two younger. I'm thirteen and I'm the only boy in the family. When I'm not at school, I spend a lot of time on my computer, playing computer games and surfing the internet. I also spend a lot of time in the kitchen because I like cooking. Please write to me or, if you have a computer, send me an email.
4) I'm a fourteen year-old. Girl from Delhi, the capital of India. My name is Nasreen. I'd like a pen-friend from anywhere in the world. My pastimes are listening to music, collecting stamps and growing flowers in the garden. When I grow up, I want to be a doctor. I also want to travel to the other parts of the world.
   Send your replies to us and we'll send them on for you.
   pen-friends.
   Teen Maozine.

A.B.

A):- Write the answers to the questions on page 62 of your Student's Book in the table. Then compare your answers.

Name	Girl or boy	Age	Country
Rona	Girl	11	Canada
Josh	Boy	13	United states
Hans	Boy	13	Germany
Nasreen	Girl	14	India

B):- Now answer these questions about the texts.

1. Who is the youngest of the four people? **Rona.**
2. Who is the oldest? **Nasreen**.
3. Why can boys not write to Rona? **She wants a girl pen-friend.**
4. Why does Josh want to be sixteen? **He wants to drive a car.**
5. How many children are there in Han's family? **Five.**
6. What do you need to send an email? **A computer.**
7. Which of these do you think 'e' stands for in 'email'?
   a) extra. **b) electronic.** **c) electric.**

Lesson 4

A.B.

B):- Complete each sentence with the correct tense of the verb in brackets.

1. We **are meeting** at Sameera's house at seven o'clock this evening.
2. I **see** my friend every evening after school.
3. I **saw** Mazin on the beach two hours ago. He **was fishing**..
4. You will **recognize** me when you see me because I **will be carrying** a blue and green suitcase.
5. **I've written** this letter five times and it's still not right.
6. When the phone rang, I **was washing** the dishes.
7. We are on Holiday in Oman and we **are enjoying** ourselves very much.

C):- Join these sentences. Use suitable link words.

1. I'm very tired because I went to bed very late.
2. I tried to cook some children, but I didn't know what to do and it was horrible.
3. Do you want to buy a computer or a CD player?

Lesson 5

S.B.

Keep listening!

احفظ الاستماع!

Speaker 1: So, I think we are very lucky to be living in the 21st century. Think of all the things we have that our parents and grandparents didn't have. We can buy food from all over the world, for example.

Speaker 2: But today, some of the food we get is not good for us. I've stopped eating meat, for example. I don't think it's safe.

Speaker 3: Yes, that's true. We don't eat beef now and my children are very upset because they loved burgers.

Speaker 1: What about transport? Today, we can travel all over our own country in cars instead of having to walk or ride camels or horses. And we can travel anywhere in the world quickly and easily by plane. My parents never went outside Iraq!

Speaker 2: Yes, but look at all the accidents we have!

Speaker 3: And cars make us lazy. Nobody wants to walk anywhere these days.

Speaker 1: Well, you can't find anything wrong with all the information we can get today, on television and the internet. And you don't have to go outside your own home! I think it's fantastic! And it's very good for children. They can learn so much.

Speaker 2: But look at all the programmes on television that are not good for children. And the internet is even worse! I'd rather my children read books.

Speaker 1: Well, you can always switch off the television. And what about the telephone, and especially mobile phone? You have to admit that they're amazing! We can telephone anyone anywhere from anywhere.

Speaker 3: But I've read that mobile phones are dangerous- especially to children, it's radiation, I think.

Speaker 1: Oh, I don't believe it! There's something wrong with everything that's new.

A.B.

A):- Listen to a story and number the pictures in the correct order.

When John opened his eyes this morning, the sun was shining brightly. He felt great. He jumped out of bed and got dressed quickly. Then he had breakfast. After that, he said 'Good bye', to his wife and walked slowly to the

bus stop. One the way. He smiled at everybody he met. 'Good morning: Lovely day! He said. Suddenly, in a shop window, he saw this advertisement:
Special offer! Cheap trips to India! 'India! I've always wanted to go there, 'John thought and he began to dream about elephants and tigers. He forgot all about his bus. When he turned round, the bus was moving away from the stop. He ran after it shouting, but the driver did not stop. 'Oh, dear. Now I'll be late for work, 'John thought sadly. 'Some days begin better than they finish.'

B):- Read and complete the story with verbs from the box below. Use the correct forms.

When John opened his eyes this morning, the sun was shining brightly. He felt great. He jumped out of bed and got dressed quickly. Then he had breakfast. After that, he said 'Goodbye' to his wife and walked slowly to the bus stop. On the way, he smiled at everybody he met. 'Good morning. Lovely day!' he said.

Suddenly, in a shop window, he saw this advertisement:

Special offer! Cheap trips to India!

'India I've always wanted to go there,' John thought and he began to dream about elephants and tigers. He forgot all about his bus. When he turned round, the bus was moving away from the shop. He ran after it shouting, but the driver did not stop.

'Oh, dear. Now I'll be late for work,' John thought sadly. 'Some days begin better than they finish.'

say	smile	feel	stop	jump
run	want	think	meet	forget
read	start	walk	have	do
see	move	get	begin	eat

C):- Complete these sentences with suitable endings. Write them in your copybook.

1. If the bus doesn't come soon, I'll walk home.
2. If it isn't windy at the weekend, we'll work in the garden.
3. I'll be very angry if you come home late.
4. I'll tell you tomorrow if I remember.

Lesson 6

S.B.

A different kind of holiday

Look at the pictures and talk about your ideas. Then read quickly and check.

انظر الى الصور و تحدث عن افكارك. بعد ذلك اقرا بسرعة و تحقق.

I usually go on holiday to a different province in my country, Iraq, that I've never been to before. Last summer, I went to Emadiya in Duhok. It was a holiday I'll never forget!

One day, I was driving my car high up in the mountains. When I saw a parking place, I stopped the car and got out to look at the view. I walked to the edge of the road and looked down into the valley below. The view was lovely. I was enjoying the scenery and the quiet, when I heard a dog barking. The next thing I knew, a huge dog was rushing at me. I stepped back, of course, and suddenly I was falling, falling down the hillside. Over and over I rolled, hitting rocks, stones and trees. I tried to stop myself, but the hill was too steep. I just fell faster and faster. 'This is it,' I thought. 'I'll be dead soon.' Then everything went black.

When I opened my eyes, I was in agony. My head, my legs, my back- everything hurt. And I was moving ! Two men were carrying me. 'Where am I' I asked. 'Where are we going?'

'Calm down! Calm down!' said one of the men.

'Where are you taking me?' I shouted.

'To hospital,' said the other man.

'Oh, great!' I thought. My head hurts. And my arm. In fact, every bit of me hurts. The hospital! The hospital! Sounds like. ..'Everything went black again.

نوع مختلف من عطلة.

اني عادة اذهب في العطلة الى مختلف المحافظات في بلدي العراق، اني لم ازرها سابقا. في الصيف الماضي, اني ذهبت الى مدينة العمادية في دهوك. كانت عطلة اني سوف لن انساها!

احد الايام اني كنت اقود سيارتي صعودا في الجبال. عندما اني شاهدت موقف سيارات، اوقفت السيارة وترجلت منها لاشاهد المنظر. مشيت الى حد الطريق ونظرت الى اسفل الوادي. المنظر كان جميلا. اني كنت استمتع بالمشهد وبالهدوء، عندما انا سمعت نباح كلب. الشيء التالي اني عرفته، كلب ضخم كان يندفع نحوي. اني تراجعت الى الوراء، طبعا، وفجاة اني كنت اسقط، اسقط نحو الاسفل جانب التل. تدحرجت مرارا وتكرارا، اني ضربت الصخور، الاحجار والاشجار. اني حاولت ان اوقف نفسي، لكن التل كان شديد الانحدار. اني سقطت اسرع واسرع. هذا ماهو عليه، اني فكرت "اني سوف اكون ميتا حالا". بعد ذلك كل شيء ذهب مظلم!

عندما فتحت عيني، اني كنت في نزع الموت. راسي، رجلي، ظهري، كل شيء يؤلمني. وبينما انا كنت اسير! رجلان كانا يحملانني. "اين انا؟" انا سالت. "اين نذهب"؟ "اهدا! اهدا!" قال احد الرجال. "اين تاخذاني؟" انا صرخت. "الى المستشفى". قال الرجل الاخر. " اوه عظيم" انا فكرت. راسي يؤلمني. وذراعي، في الحقيقة كل جزء صغير في جسمي يؤلمني. المستشفى! المستشفى! يبدو وكان . . . "كل شيء ذهب مظلم ثانية".

A.B.

A):- Answer these questions about the story on page 64 of your Student's Book. Write short answers.

reading tip 4

you won't always find the exact information you need in a text.

- Go to the place in the text where the information must be.
- Read that part more carefully and try to work out the answer.

1. How many times has the writer been to Duhok? **once**.
2. Why did the writer get out of the car? **To look at the view**.
3. Why did he step back? **A big dog was rushing towards him**.
4. How did the writer feel? **He was frightened. The dog was barking.(and rushing at him)**
5. Why could the writer not stop falling? **The hillside was too steep**.

B):- Now read the rest of the story and answer the questions.

I opened my eyes. I couldn't move my left arm and my head hurt, but I was alive. Where was I? Just then, a voice said, 'Hello, Mr. Ammaar. Welcome to our hospital.'

'You speak Arabic! ' I said to the nurse.

'Of course! Most of the Kurds speak Arabic,' she replied. 'Oh, good !' I thought. My head felt better already. 'How did I get here?' I asked, 'And what's happened to my car?'.

'You came here by ambulance', she said, 'and your car is in the hospital car park.'

I was delighted and wanted to go home, but the doctors said I couldn't leave for a few days. They were worried about my head. They kept me in hospital for a week. Then a friend came over from Al-Anbar and drove me home. That was eight months ago. I'm going back to Duhok next summer, so I've started learning a new language.

انا فتحت عيني لم استطيع تحريك يدي وراسي يؤلمني، لكن اني كنت على قيد الحياة. اين كنت؟ ثم مباشرة، قال صوت، "اهلا، سيد عمار. مرحبا بك في مستشفانا".

"انت تتحدثي العربية"، انا قلت الى الممرضة. "طبعا! اغلب الاكراد يتحدثون العربية"، هي اجابت "اوه، جيد" انا فكرت. اشعر براسي افضل الان. "كيف وصلت الى هنا؟" سالت، "وماذا حدث لسيارتي؟".

"انت اتيت الى هنا بواسطة سيارة الاسعاف"، قال ، "وسيارتك في موقف سيرات المستشفى".

انني كنت مسرورا واردت الذهاب الى البيت، لكن الاطباء قالوا لاتستطيع المغادرة لبضعة ايام. هم كانوا قلقين حول راسي. هم ابقوني في المستشفى لمدة اسبوع. ثم صديق اتى من مدينة الانبار واقلني الى البيت. كان ذلك قبل ثمانية اشهر. انني عائد الى دهوك الصيف القادم، لذلك علي ان ابدا بتعلم لغة جديدة.

1. Where did the writer wake up?
   In hospital.
2. Why did his head feel better very quickly?
   The nurse spoke Arabic.
3. What did the writer want to do?
   Go home.
4. How long did he stay in hospital?
   A week.
5. How did he get back to Al-Anbar?
   A friend drove him.
6. What language do you think he is learning now?
   Kurdish.

Lesson 7

A.B.

A):- This is what happened to Bob when he went to work one day. Talk about the pictures with your partner.